

Pakistan reports Indian attack
ISLAMABAD (AP) — The government on Monday said its armed forces repulsed an attack by Indian troops along the ceasefire line that divides the disputed territory of Kashmir, India denied the claim. Pakistan's Defence Ministry said the attack on a remote observation post in the Himalayas occurred Sunday, the day after talks on easing border tensions ended between the two countries. Earlier, a Pakistan Foreign Ministry official said that last week's talks did not go well. "The war threat has never receded," said a Defence Ministry official who cannot be identified under briefing rules. "This could be an isolated incident or it could lead to escalation." Defence officials said troops Sunday used heavy artillery, anti-tank guns and mortars to repel Indian troops trying to capture an outpost in the Kargil sector of Pakistan-controlled Kashmir. The outpost is about 100 kilometers northeast of Muzaffarabad, the capital of Azad (Free) Kashmir. "Our forces repulsed the attack and inflicted casualties on the intruders," the official said. He gave no figures.

Jordan Times

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Panel follows up on Gulf events
AMMAN (Petra) — A panel of the Lower House of Parliament mandated to follow up the situation in the Arab Gulf region held a meeting Monday and elected Sulaiman Arar, speaker of the House, as chairman. Deputy Salim Al Zu'bi as rapporteur and deputies Thooqan Al Hindawi, Taher Al Masri, Abdullah Ensour, Abdul Latif Arabiyyat, Issa Mdanat, Mohammad Abu Alim, Abdullah Akaleh, Husni Al Shayyab, Laith Shheilat, Issa Al Rimoni, Ahmad Innab, Mohammad Al Alawneh and Salameh Al Ghweiri as members. The committee discussed in its meeting its agenda for the coming period.

King meets Solaz

AMMAN (R) — His Majesty King Hussein met U.S. Congressman Stephen Solaz, a specialist on foreign affairs, Monday for talks on the Gulf crisis including the landing of American troops in Saudi Arabia, a government source said. He gave no further details and U.S. embassy officials were not immediately available for comment. Solaz, a senior member of the House of Representatives foreign relations committee, is on an extended tour of the Middle East during the August congressional recess. He has scrapped the Baghdad stop of his trip and will instead visit Saudi Arabia.

Envoy to U.N. appointed

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal decree was issued Monday endorsing the appointment of Sharif Fawaz Sharaf as Jordan's permanent representative at the United Nations headquarters in Geneva.

Opposition backs Tunis stand

TUNIS (R) — Political opponents of Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali have strongly supported his condemnation of foreign intervention in the Gulf crisis. Opposition parties, trade union and professional groups say they reflected the feelings of Tunisians and Arabs in general by denouncing threats against Iraq. Ahmad Mestiri, a leading opposition figure who broke off contact with Ben Ali last year, said he telephoned him to express his complete support. Other opposition leaders have also backed the president. The Islamic fundamentalist movement Nahdha, usually close to Saudi Arabia, condemned Riyadh for inviting American soldiers into the kingdom, where he Muslim holy places are located.

OPEC said planning early meeting

WASHINGTON (R) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will meet soon to consider possible steps to minimise the impact of Middle East tension on international oil markets, the Saudi ambassador to the United States said Monday. The envoy, Prince Bandar Ben Sultan, told a news conference consultations were already under way among OPEC members on holding an early meeting. Saudi Arabia, he said, hoped the meeting would "minimise the impact on the economies of friendly countries," but any decision on pricing or production would be a collective OPEC decision.

Sudanese demonstrate

NICOSIA (R) — Sudanese students, workers and other groups marched through Khartoum Monday shouting their opposition to the deployment of U.S. forces in the Gulf, the official Sudan news agency reported. It said the "masses of the national capital," staged the demonstration to condemn foreign intervention in the Arab Homeland.

American Arab group urges Iraq to pullout

NEW YORK (R) — An American-Arab committee on Sunday urged Iraq to pull its troops out of Kuwait to avoid "the tragedy of another Vietnam" and called on the United States to withdraw from the Gulf before blood is shed. "This is an Arab problem, Arabs should settle it," said Mohammad Mehdi, president of the American-Arab Relations Committee, a 30-year-old organisation of U.S. Arab and Muslim groups. "The Egyptian and Moroccan forces... will provide a face saving device for the United States and its allies to withdraw," Mehdi said. "The introduction of large numbers of American troops into the Middle East could lead to the tragedy of another Vietnam," he said. Mehdi accused the United States of applying a double standard, saying Washington "has never demanded that Israel pull back from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and South Lebanon."

Foreign pullout will help Arab solution to Gulf crisis — Crown Prince

AMMAN (J.T.) — Withdrawal of foreign forces from the Gulf will help facilitate the achievement of an Arab solution to the problem, and Jordan remains hopeful that such a solution could be found, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has said. Jordan had hoped that its offer, made prior to the deployment of American-led forces in Saudi Arabia, to contribute troops to an Arab force could help "an inter-Arab solution and we still hope that the possibility of an inter-Arab solution would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops," the Crown Prince told Australian Television in an interview broadcast Monday. Following is the interview: Q: So with Egyptian forces now in Saudi Arabia why won't Jordan participate in an Arab army? A: Jordan has said that it would participate in an Arab peace-keeping force and that was before of course the massive international intervention. Egypt of course would be participating alongside other foreign troops. We had hoped that this participation could be for an inter-Arab solution and we still hope that the possibility of an inter-Arab solution would be facilitated by the withdrawal of all foreign troops. Q: Do you think what is suggested now that Morocco and Syria of all places are to supply troops; do you go along with that? A: Well, as I said, we would be very happy to do what we can to keep peace, but if the idea is just to swell the nationalities the absence of a political mandate is going to be the stumbling block. It is not the question of getting troops there but the question of what to do next. Q: Well, does not someone have to get Iraq out of Kuwait next? A: I think that is being made



are trapped, they are hostages, in Iraq and Kuwait. Do you have the same concern for them as we do? A: As you know, His Majesty has always stood firm on this issue, has contacted the Iraqi leadership on this issue and he would always do everything he can to ensure that foreigners get safe passage and the hospitable treatment that they require. Q: The fact of the matter is 200 of the hostages are there right now. A: Well, that is an unfortunate fact as you state it and let us hope that we can get through this tragedy and contain any further excess. (Continued on page 4)

Gulf crisis creates rift between Damascus Palestinians and Syria PLO officials clarify stance

By Lamin K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — The escalation of the Gulf crisis, along with Syria's growing cooperation with the U.S., have caused the most serious rift between Damascus and Palestinian dissident groups, consequently enhancing the leadership of Yasser Arafat, according to Palestinian analysts. So far all the Damascus-based Palestinian groups — including the dissidents — have declared opposition to a resolution adopted by last Friday's Arab summit in Cairo to send Arab troops to Saudi Arabia to "defend" it against Iraq and called for an all-out confrontation against the American led forces in the Gulf. The position of these groups contradicts Syrian coordination with the U.S. and agreement to send troops to Saudi Arabia and is expected to undermine these groups' status in Syria. Officials from the various Damascus-based groups said that they were underlined by the possible Syrian reaction. "We possibly cannot accept foreign intervention and we have to reflect the popular Palestinian feelings," a Damascus-based official said. In a sign of defiance of the Syrian position, the Damascus-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) led by George Habash expressed full support for Iraq President Saddam Hussein's initiative, which linked the Gulf crisis to an overall peaceful settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict. The PLO's opposition to the Cairo summit resolutions have also created resentment among some PLO officials with pro-Egyptian and pro-Kuwaiti leanings. According to PLO officials, internal opposition to the PLO's pro-Iraq stance is very weak, and does not constitute a serious problem for the organisation. This internal resentment surfaced Monday when unnamed PLO officials were quoted as saying that the PLO abstained and did not vote against the

Iraqi peace initiative draws mixed response

Yemen, PLO welcome plan, U.S., Israel Egypt reject it, Moscow voices reservation

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Yemen Monday backed Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's peace initiative that linked a settlement of the Gulf crisis to Israel's withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war. The Soviet Union did not join the United States in rejecting the Iraqi initiative, saying only that it's "doubtful" his conditions could be met. Saddam Sunday linked any Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait to an Israeli pullout from the West Bank and Gaza Strip and a Syrian withdrawal from Lebanon. Egypt, in its first official reaction to the initiative, contended that it was ambiguous and ran contrary to Islamic and Arab agreements. "President Saddam was not clear at all concerning the part of Kuwait," Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid told reporters. "We just mentioned 'arrangements' for Kuwait, which cast ambi-

Iraqi tanker turned away from Saudi port as sanctions take hold

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq's last major oil export outlet, a pipeline across the Arabian peninsula, is now effectively closed, and an Iraqi tanker was turned away when it tried to load at the pipeline's Red Sea terminal, Gulf-based diplomatic sources said Monday. The tanker, which can load up to 900,000 barrels, was an apparent attempt by Baghdad to defy a worldwide embargo on Iraqi oil exports following Iraq's Aug. 2 take-over of Kuwait. Sources at the terminal at Yanbu, Saudi Arabia, who spoke on condition they not be named, earlier reported that the tanker Al Qaddisiyah was there in the early evening Sunday and "just tried to get alongside the jetty." The sources said that the tanker did not aid the tanker. They said the tugs "have not been out in the waters for days." Yanbu is about 300 kilometres south of Jeddah. Saudi officials, contacted by the Associated Press in the kingdom, declined any comment on the report. The Saudis have not officially closed the pipeline, which can pump up to 1.5 million barrels of oil a day. But sources quoted by Reuters said the Saudi authorities had turned back the vessel. The Yanbu sources told the AP Al Qaddisiyah remained at a distance from the terminal after it was unable to gain entry. Eighteen hours later, the diplomatic sources said it had sailed away. The Saudi action deferred any active move by the United States to stop ships at sea. American land, air and sea forces are pouring into the Middle East and preparing a naval blockade to enforce the sanctions imposed after the conquest of Kuwait 10 days ago. Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said Sunday interception of oil shipments would be "an act of aggression." President George Bush, asked if food shipments to Iraq would be included, told reporters the action would cover "everything, everything." General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, who will command American forces in Saudi Arabia, said

Kaifu postpones visit; Nakayama due in Mideast

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu has postponed a visit to the Middle East this month in consideration of major foreign policy issues which requires his presence in Japan, and his Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama will visit the region soon, a Japanese embassy official said Monday. "Under the present circumstances (in the Gulf), we need to discuss possible Japanese contribution to peace in the Middle East and this requires Mr. Kaifu's presence at home," said the official, speaking to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity. The prime minister was scheduled to begin the Middle East swing this week and was to arrive in Amman on Aug. 21 for a 24-hour stay. Reports early this week said Kaifu was determined to make the visit despite the Gulf crisis. According to the Japanese embassy official, Nakayama "will discuss preparations for the prime minister's visit." He denied suggestions that Kaifu had "cancelled the visit and Nakayama, who will leave Tokyo Friday on an eight-day tour of the Middle East, be making the visit on the prime minister's behalf. "It is not true that the visit has been cancelled," he said. "It has only been postponed." Another source said October was being considered for the rescheduled visit of Kaifu, who has gained a reputation as foreign policy achiever in the short period since assuming office last year. Kaifu was to have left Wednesday for Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Jordan and Egypt on a trip primarily aimed at consolidating bilateral relations and assuming a higher political profile, though not a leading role, in efforts to resolve the Middle East problems, mainly the Arab-Israeli conflict. All the five countries included in the visit are now embroiled in the Gulf crisis triggered by Baghdad's takeover of Kuwait Aug. 2. Japan has supported United Nations Security Council sanctions against Iraq as a punitive measure and is now debating further moves in response to American calls. Makoto Watanabe, director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry's Middle East Affairs Bureau, was quoted as saying that Japan was determined to decide on "concrete measures" to assist an international force being deployed in Saudi Arabia. But, he said, any such move will be strictly under the no-war clause in the Japanese constitution which bars military or military-related aid to any external force. Japan has already imposed a ban on all trade with Iraq and Kuwait — the two countries which used to supply slightly over 11 per cent of Japan's oil needs.

Several Jordanians reportedly turned back from Saudi border

By Ghadeer Taber
Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — Several expatriates living in Saudi Arabia with valid residence permits trying to return to the country by land across the Jordanian-Saudi border have not been allowed entry and many others were subjected to harassment by Saudi border officials, senior Jordanian officials said Monday. A security source said Jordanians trying to return to Saudi Arabia "were being unnecessarily delayed and treated harshly by some Saudi border officials." The source said he did not have any knowledge of Jordanians being returned from the border. Another source said that "Jordanians were turned back at least at one crossing point." He said the Saudi officials cited "military activity near the border point" for the action. There was no immediate explanation to the Saudi assertion. The head of a Jordanian family which crossed the border Sunday told the Jordan Times by telephone from a Saudi city that the family was "unusually" delayed at the border and was made to wait several hours for no apparent reason. Officials said that truckdrivers had been subjected to harassment by the Saudi border authorities. According to the official, Jordanians whose residence permits have expired were unable to renew them so far but he cautioned that the delay in renewal could be a result of bureaucracy. The official said Jordan had officially inquired about the "apparent" change and "the Saudis have officially denied it." He said Jordan was still checking. The security source said that so far "Jordan was not aware of a change in Saudi government policy." Jordanian officials have voiced fears that Saudi Arabia could retaliate against Amman for its neutral stand in the Gulf crisis. One official said that Saudi Arabia was putting "extreme" pressure on Jordan to adopt an anti-Iraq position in the crisis. Jordan has tried to stay neutral to maintain its conciliatory role in the Gulf crisis. Jordan depends heavily on Saudi aid and remittances from Jordanian expatriates working in Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to help its troubled economy. An official source said Saudi Arabia had warned Jordan that Saudi financial aid would be cut if Jordan did not impose sanctions against Iraq.

910 non-Arabs, 1,500 Arabs cross into Jordan from Iraq

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — Over 200 foreigners, including 300 Soviets and five East German diplomats, and over 1,500 Arabs of various nationalities arrived in Amman by Monday evening as a limited flow of foreign residents in Iraq and Kuwait continued through the Kingdom, officials and witnesses said. At least another 710 were expected here later Monday. Commercial traffic was normal across the border post at Al Ruwashed in the northeast, with trucks and oil tankers travelling back and forth, Jordan Times photographer Youssef Al 'Allen reported. An average of one truck or tanker crossed into Jordan every three or four minutes, he said. Among the non-Arabs who crossed Monday were Filipinos, Yugoslavs, Indians, Pakistanis, Turks, Thais, Kenyans, Sri Lankans and Bangladeshis, officials sources said. A group of about 500 Filipinos and another of 210 Indian pilgrims visiting holy places in Iraq were also expected to cross late Monday, diplomatic sources said. An Air India Boeing 747 landed in Amman with India's civil aviation minister, Aref Mohammad Khan, Monday evening. The plane will leave Tuesday noon with the pilgrims and another 50 Indians who made it to Amman from Kuwait through Baghdad over the past three days, an Indian embassy official said. The minister will stay back in Amman for discussions with senior officials on issues related to the passage of Indian nationals through Jordan, the official added. "The latest developments in the region will also be a topic for discussion," the official said. Manila has lined up two DC-10s to fly the Philippines home Wednesday and Thursday. The Arabs who arrived here Monday were mostly Jordanians, Tunisians, Moroccans and Algerians in addition to Lebanese, according to the officials. A group of 32 Turks also arrived and later flew home (see page 3). According to reports, Baghdad has assured Moscow that Soviet citizens still in Iraq are not directly threatened by the Gulf crisis, but the Kremlin is drawing up plans to evacuate them anyway. "Iraqi officials have assured the Soviet side through diplomatic channels that Soviet citizens are under 'no direct threat' in the crisis zone," the official news agency TASS said. The Soviet Union has 7,830 citizens in Iraq and another 880 in Kuwait. TASS said there were no casualties among them. But it quoted an unnamed Foreign Ministry official as saying a special commission created Saturday by President Mikhail Gorbachev was working out problems of transport and foodstuffs for the proposed 2,000 kilometres overland journey to Jordan to evacuate the Soviets. Italy has released the first list of European Community (EC) citizens stranded in Kuwait and Iraq. The Rome Foreign Ministry said that as of Aug. 7 there were 3,657 EC nationals in Kuwait and 2,243 in Iraq. Of those still in Kuwait, the largest community was British with 3,000 citizens, followed by France with 220. In Iraq the list was headed by West Germany with 558 citizens, followed by Britain (433) and Ireland (401). Italy, the current president of the 12-nation EC, said it was waiting for "new indications from Iraq in the next few days on the problem of the movements of Western citizens." The Foreign Ministry statement did not give details. In Bucharest, the Romanian government said all 3,000 Romanians in Iraq, most of whom work in the petrochemical and construction industries, are free to leave via Jordan. Most of the Romanians are working in Iraq under deals signed by overthrown dictator Nicolae Ceausescu. The ministry said in a statement that 252 Romanians would return home shortly, and that the Iraqi ambassador in Bucharest had given assurances that the rest were free to leave if they wished to do so.

Thousands of Palestinians march in support of Iraq

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP)—Thousands of West Bank Palestinians rallied in support of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein Monday, chanting "we are with you until victory" and urging him to attack Israel with chemical weapons.

The marches came a day after Saddam announced that he would only consider pulling out of Kuwait if Israel withdrew from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

In Nablus, the West Bank's largest city, at least 2,000 people joined the march through the winding alleys of the old marketplace. Marchers waved Iraqi flags and carried poster-sized pictures of Saddam and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

"Saddam, we are with you till victory," they chanted. "Get rid of the collaborators working with the crusaders," shouted others.

In Nablus, Israeli troops fired tear-gas at the marchers, but there were no reports of injuries.

In the West Bank town of Jenin, about 1,000 participated in a pro-Saddam march, shouting "Saddam, you hero, attack Israel with chemical weapons."

Another march was reported in the Balata refugee camp near

Nablus, where about 300 masked activists carried posters of Saddam and Iraqi flags.

In the village of Zaweyia, also near Nablus, about 3,000 Arabs marched Sunday night, raising posters of Saddam and Arafat, Iraqi flags and Palestinian flags, Arab witnesses said. The villagers chanted "long live the hero Saddam Hussein."

The marches were the most dramatic signs yet of Palestinian support for Saddam, who is seen as a national hero and a Palestinian redeemer.

Palestinian leaders, frustrated over the lack of progress in U.S.-backed peace efforts, have praised Saddam's proposed package deal of withdrawals as a realistic approach.

They said the United States should be fair and deal with Israel exactly as it does with Iraq.

"Why the Americans now appear to be Rambo coming to the Gulf? Where was Rambo in 1967?" asked Radwan Abu Ayyash, a leading activist in the occupied territories.

Israel have denounced Saddam's idea as "cheap propaganda." Analysts warned, however, that Saddam's step could lead to more violence in the 32-month Palestinian uprising.

Palestinian observers said such support for an Arab leader has not been seen in the occupied territories since mass demonstrations in 1970 to hail Egypt's hard-line President Gamal Abdul Nasser.

They noted that since Arafat had linked his fate so closely to that of Saddam, a defeat of Iraq in the Gulf crisis would mean a serious setback for the Palestinians cause.

Throughout the occupied territories, slogans written on the walls proclaimed "death to the Gulf collaborators."

In several cities, masked activists used loudspeakers to shout slogans in support of Iraq, calling for a "war against reactionary forces... and all the leaders who support the American colonialist position."

In Gaza, the Muslim fundamentalist Hamas group issued a sharply worded leaflet calling on Saddam "to attack the heart of Tel Aviv if Iraq is attacked by Western crusaders."

The leaflet also called on Palestinians to prepare themselves for a "long and tough holy war" against Israel and its Western allies and urged the Arab countries to attack American and other Western interests.

Italy to spearhead new EC initiative on Palestine

ROME (R)—Italy plans to spearhead a new European initiative to help solve the Palestinian problem and says the issue is even more vital in view of the Gulf crisis.

The diplomatic push will start in earnest later this week when Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis meets his Israeli counterpart David Levy, who was scheduled to arrive in Europe Monday for talks in Bonn before travelling to Rome.

Shortly after meeting Levy Wednesday, De Michelis will head a European Community (EC) mission to Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

De Michelis said on Saturday that if the EC managed to re-launch efforts to solve the Palestinian problem, this would help cement "moderate" Arab states' opposition to Iraq's take-over of Kuwait Aug. 2.

Diplomats said de Michelis

would explain this to Levy, stressing that Israel must be more flexible.

De Michelis, current president of the EC council of ministers, unveiled a two-pronged EC diplomatic strategy at the weekend to respond to Baghdad's takeover of Kuwait.

He said he would offer Jordan urgent EC economic aid when he visits Amman Thursday to help Jordan cut trade with Iraq. But De Michelis stressed that if the West wanted the support of "moderate Arab states against Iraq, it must also insist that Israel show more flexibility in finding a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question."

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, appealing to Arab nationalist sentiments over Palestine, at the weekend linked the solution of the Kuwait crisis to an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Egyptian groups rally behind Iraq

CAIRO (J.T.)—The Muslim Brotherhood movement in Egypt has called for the withdrawal of American forces from the Gulf and criticised an Arab summit decision to send Arab troops to Saudi Arabia. The leader of the group, Hamed Abdul Naser, said in a statement carried by Agence France Presse that his movement "condemns and strongly opposes the presence of American and other foreign forces on Arab soil under any pretext." This presence "reminds the Arabs of the colonial age," Naser said. "The Egyptian forces in Saudi Arabia," he added, "will be under the American forces command and the movement totally strongly rejects such a situation."

Two other parties—the Liberal Party and the Egyptian Workers Party—both voiced their total rejection of foreign intervention in Arab affairs and expressed absolute support for Iraq in the face of "American conspiracies."

Mustafa Kamel Murad of the Liberal Party and Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Egyptian Workers Party, called at the Iraqi embassy here and met with the ambassador to condemn the "American-Zionist collusion" against Iraq. Iraq's strength, they said, is targeted by the "U.S.-Zionist alliance because it threatens imperialist presence in the Arab World."

According to reports, the Iraqi embassy in Cairo receives daily calls and messages expressing the Egyptian people's support for Iraq and their rejection of the "imperialist-Zionist conspiracies against the Iraqi people."

A third party, the Egyptian Green Party, also voiced its backing for Iraq in the face of the danger that is posed to the whole Arab Nation. The party issued a statement denouncing the presence of foreign military forces in Saudi Arabia and called for their immediate withdrawal.

U.S. force may cost \$440 million — a month

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sending U.S. military forces to Saudi Arabia will cost an estimated \$300 million to \$400 million a month, defence analysts say, with the biggest price tag from fuel bills driven up by the crisis itself.

Higher oil bills could add billions of dollars to military spending, other analysts say — affecting not only troops deployed in the Gulf but U.S. military operations everywhere.

Figuring the cost of the deploying troops Saudi Arabia has been a slippery exercise for analysts inside and outside the government. Many were reluctant to give even a ballpark figure because there are so many unknown factors.

The number of troops being sent is still uncertain — 50,000 to 250,000. No one knows how long they will stay. Some costs already are being paid — salaries, food, supplies, fuel and maintenance — and any increases caused by the deployment are difficult to measure in advance.

President George Bush sidestepped the issue after announcing he had sent Americans into the Gulf to help "defend" Saudi Arabia. "Whatever it is, we're going to have to pay it," he said.

Lawrence Korb, a former assistant secretary of defence who is now a defence analyst with the Brookings Institute, estimated the cost of keeping 50,000 troops there at \$10 million a day, or about \$300 million a month.

The Centre for Defence Information, a group of retired military officials that often has criticised U.S. military spending as excessive, estimated that deploying 50,000 troops would cost about \$440 million a month.

If the United States sends as many as 250,000 troops, the additional monthly cost could rocket to \$1.69 billion, the centre said.

Those costs are just to maintain defensive positions. If shooting starts, costs will spiral. Ammunition is expensive and damage to ships, planes, tanks and other equipment — not to mention people — is incalculable.

President calls on Iraqis to treat Egyptians well

Iraq urges Egyptians to 'stop' Mubarak

NICOSIA (Agencies)—Iraq has begun special radio broadcasting urging Egyptians to stop President Hosni Mubarak's "treason" and prevent foreign warships from passing the Suez Canal.

But President Saddam Hussein told his own people Monday not to mistreat their Egyptian brothers. Up to a million Egyptians work in Iraq.

Radio monitors of the British Broadcasting Corporation reported Monday that nightly broadcasts have been going out from Baghdad under the name "Voice of Arab Egypt."

A typical message Saturday told the "youth of the Nile Valley" that Mubarak and his "chorus of brokers" were making Egypt "a tool for aggression and treason," the Iraqi broadcast said. "Can this go unpunished?... we know that you will not allow agents to persist in treason."

"Advance and hit imperialist and Zionist interests everywhere on Egyptian soil. Bar foreign powers from passing the Suez Canal..."

The broadcast appeared to stop just short of a direct call for Mubarak's overthrow.

Egypt is sending up to 3,000 troops to join U.S.-led efforts to "defend" Saudi Arabia following Iraq's take-over of Kuwait.

President Saddam, in a message distributed by the News Agency INA, told Iraqis to "show that you truly have high principles... by according good and noble treatment to all Arabs irrespective of their rulers' stand."

"I especially call on you to treat the sons of dear Egypt equally with my love for them and your love for Iraq. They are

our sons and brothers and our supporters in the face of deviation and treachery."

Iraq, accusing Egypt of bias, said Monday it would ask the 21-member Arab League to reconsider its decision to move its headquarters from Tunis to Cairo.

Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, quoted INA, said he would raise the issue at an Arab foreign ministers' meeting scheduled in Tunis next month.

Aziz said Mubarak's handling of the emergency Arab summit in Cairo last Friday was "a violation of the prevailing methods and norms in inter-Arab relations."

"The Egyptian ruler rudely and premeditatedly violated the articles of the Arab League Charter, particularly the one stipulating unanimity on resolutions calling for measures against a member-state of the Arab League," he said.

"He exploited his chairmanship of the Cairo meeting to impudently peddle an illegal and suspect resolution arousing the displeasure of several Arab leaders..."

A majority of states at the summit approved plans for an Arab force to help "defend" Saudi Arabia against Iraqi attack.

The league's headquarters was moved to Tunis from Cairo in 1979 shortly after Egypt signed a separate peace accord with Israel. Egypt was readmitted to the Arab League last year and Arab leaders voted to return the headquarters to Cairo.

Al Thawra, the newspaper of Iraq's ruling Baath Party, said Monday that Saddam's message Sunday linking the Gulf crisis with other Middle East disputes had put the U.S. and its allies in a dilemma.

"The president announced a

just and serious initiative based on clear and coherent principles in full conformity with international norms and the United Nations charter," the paper said in an editorial.

"The leaders' initiatives has placed the U.S. and its allies in a real dilemma and showed that its claims to be keen on a preserving international law are not believable," it added.

Saddam said Sunday he might reconsider Iraq's take-over of Kuwait if other problems were tackled at the same time, including Israel's occupation of Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese territories and Syria's military presence in Lebanon.

"Since America and its allies have not responded positively to the initiative... the great people of Iraq stand firmly bent on confrontation and resistance backed by the whole Arab Nation," the paper said.

The government newspaper Al Jumhuriya said: "We were not been surprised by the speedy rejection of the initiative, which was designed to expose America and its allies and agents..."

"This proved that their main concern is not to end injustice but to carry out a great conspiracy against the Arabs."

"Let it be known to them all, especially their agents in Saudi Arabia, that we are capable of shaking the ground under their feet, destroying all their interests in the region and turning the whole world into a battlefield at the first aggressive move taken."

U.S. fighters without fuel in Mideast

DUBAI (R)—U.S. warplanes deployed to protect Middle Eastern oil fields will have to bring fuel supplies from outside the region, according to oil industry sources in the Gulf.

Kuwait, whose take-over by Iraq triggered the crisis, had the only refinery in the area producing the fuel used by America's jet fighters, known as JP-5.

There are some stocks of the fuel elsewhere in the Gulf but additional supplies would have to come from at least as far as Singapore.

JP-5, a mixture of kerosene and naphtha (a basic component of gasoline), is also used by some U.S. warships equipped with turbine engines and by some land vehicles.

"There is no refinery in the region producing JP-5 at the moment," a senior oil industry executive said.

He said the fuel could be made by most refineries, but this would lower their output of other refined products.

"The U.S. forces would have to rely on JP-5 supplies shipped from elsewhere in the world, the nearest being Singapore," another oil industry source said.

The United States has 50 F-15D and C fighters and 48 F-16 fighters already in Saudi Arabia. F-15Es are expected in the near future. Two aircraft carriers with a total of at least 140 warplanes are near the entrance of the Gulf.

The U.S. navy, which has kept warships in the Gulf since the Iraq's war with Iran threatened Gulf oil routes in the 1980s, has storage facilities in Bahrain and Dubai.

French carriers leave for Gulf

TOULON, France (Agencies)—The French aircraft carrier Clemenceau with anti-tank combat helicopters and a two-ship escort left Monday to bolster France's naval force in the Gulf region.

The arrival of France's biggest warship in about two weeks will make the French the biggest Western military force in the region after the United States.

President Francois Mitterrand ordered the Clemenceau, which has over 1,800 men aboard, to the crisis zone last Thursday. Family and friends waved an emotional farewell from the docks at the Mediterranean naval port of Toulon.

In addition to her regular crew, the Clemenceau was carrying 900 men of the 5th combat helicopter regiment, 120 infantrymen and 35 troops from an anti-aircraft regiment.

The Clemenceau was escorted by the missile cruiser Colbert and the fleet tanker Var. It was carrying 42 ground-attack Gazelle helicopters equipped with canon and anti-tank missiles.

The arrival of the carrier group will increase the French naval presence in the Gulf area to seven ships — including two destroyers and two frigates — and about 3,500 men.

Australian move

Two Australian navy guided-missile frigates left Monday for the Gulf, where they will join in the multinational force.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke gave a patriotic speech to the crews of the HMAS Darwin and HMAS Adelaide, along with the supply ship HMAS Success, which will depart Tuesday.

"Australia has an important interest in the Gulf," Hawke said. "It's important for Australia that the world understand big countries cannot invade small neighbours and get away with it."

"Your mission is also important for the world and not just Australia because, if the end of the cold war is in fact to usher in an era of peace, then the world at large must be able to show that it

is capable of giving effect to the principles of the United Nations Charter."

One tear-choked woman with two children by her side chided Hawke for deciding to send the ships to the Gulf as he spoke on board HMAS Darwin.

But Hawke later branded as "nonsense" criticism that Australia was involving itself unnecessarily in an issue that was not its concern.

"People were using exactly that sort of language of appeasement in the 1930s, and the world paid a terrible price for that sort of erroneous analysis," he said.

While opposition leader John Hewson has backed the move, some smaller political parties, including the Greens, have criticised it. So have a few members of Hawke's own Australian Labour party.

Police prevented about a dozen members of the group "Paddlers for Peace" from using kayaks to block the ships' path as they left the dockyard.

Dutch to send frigates

In the Hague, the Dutch government Monday announced it was dispatching two Dutch frigates to join the American-led multinational Gulf force.

Most Dutch frigates are equipped with the Goalkeeper rapid-fire cannon, designed to protect them from air-to-ship missiles like the French-built Exocet, one of Iraq's most feared weapons.

The government notification to the parliamentary commissions on foreign affairs and defence was to be discussed Monday afternoon, but no major opposition was expected.

The Dutch ships will be joining a flotilla of American, French, British and Russian ships already in the Gulf. Australia, Canada and West Germany are also dispatching naval units to the area.

It could not immediately be determined what the Dutch position on interdiction of Iraqi shipping would be.

The U.S. and Australian governments have said they would follow a policy of interdiction, while the British and French said they would not.

Swiss hostage 'released,' but whereabouts unknown

BEIRUT (AP)—A Palestinian group said Monday it has released a second Swiss hostage, an employee of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). But neither the humanitarian group nor police were able to confirm the claim.

A pre-dawn statement from a group calling itself the Palestinian Revolutionary Squads said Elio Enriquez, 24, an orthopedic specialist, was freed from 10 months of captivity at the behest of Syria, Libya and Algeria.

But hours later, there still was no word on his whereabouts and police in Beirut said they have been unable to confirm that he has been freed.

The handwritten communique in Arabic said Enriquez was freed to "complete the initiative of resolving the case of the Swiss hostages."

The first Swiss captive, Emanuel Christen, 33, another ICRC orthopedic technician kidnapped with Enriquez, was freed last Wednesday.

Christen was handed over to the command of Syrian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon. He later was delivered to the Swiss embassy in Damascus and flown home the next day.

In Damascus, officials also would not comment on the re-

ported release of Enriquez.

One source, insisting on anonymity explained that the Syrian government was pre-occupied with Gulf developments and that it was not unlikely that he be whisked out of Beirut to Switzerland without the fanfare in Damascus that had accompanied previous hostage releases.

Arthur Bisig, head of the ICRC delegation in Lebanon, said he was awaiting confirmation of the reported release before "we let go our happiness."

In Switzerland, neither the Foreign Ministry nor the ICRC would confirm that Enriquez was free man.

Monday's statement said the Swiss hostages were freed in response to efforts by Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi. But it did not say how Enriquez was released or where he was.

The statement, delivered to a Western news agency office in Beirut, was accompanied by an authenticating black-and-white picture of Enriquez. It showed him clean-shaven and wearing a white cotton T-shirt.

Enriquez and Christen were kidnapped Oct. 6, 1989, by masked gunmen near an ICRC centre for artificial limbs in Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut.

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30	Koran
15:40	Programme review
15:45	Children programmes
15:50	News Summary
15:55	Local programme
15:58	Programme review
16:00	News in Arabic
16:05	Arabic series
16:10	Programme review
16:15	Local programme
16:20	News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

16:10	Des chiffres et de lettres
16:20	La chance Aux chansons
16:30	News in French
16:40	Aujourd'hui en Jordanie
16:50	News in Hebrew
17:00	News in Arabic
17:10	Golden Girls
17:20	Heart of the High Country
17:30	News in English
17:40	Paradise
17:50	Police Squad

PRAYER TIMES

04:29	Fajr
05:24	(Sunrise) Duha
12:40	Dhuhr
16:20	'Asr
19:27	Maghreb
20:51	Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweithel Tel. 810740.
Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785, 685326.
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.
De la Sante Church Tel. 661757
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 625243.
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772541.
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751.
Armenian International Church Tel. 685326.
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295.
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815187, 654932.

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Slight drop in temperatures will occur and winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Amman, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

AMMAN

Min./max. temp. 17 / 29
Aqaba 25 / 35
Jericho 23 / 35
Jordan Valley 25 / 35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 40 per cent, Aqaba 34 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS
NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Yousef Rashid	896301
Dr. Tawfiq Qab'ir	623029
First pharmacy	661912
Fardous pharmacy	778336
Al Asana pharmacy	637055
Najmoud pharmacy	635072
Al-Salam pharmacy	636730
Yaseen pharmacy	644945
Shamsi pharmacy	637660

IBRD:	
Dr. Mohammad Al Ta'ani	(-)
Al Sharaf pharmacy	(98328)

ZARQA:	
Dr. Sulaiman Abu Adleh	(-)
Khalid pharmacy	983417

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department	661111
Civil Defence Immediate	
Rescue	630341
Civil Defence Emergency	199
Rescue Police	192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade	891228
Blood Bank	775121
Highway Police	832402
Traffic Police	995390
Public Security Department	630321
Hotel Complaints	602800
Price Complaints	661176
Water and Sewerage	
Complaints	897467
Amman Municipality	
Complaints	787111

Telephone Information (directory assistance)	121
Overseas Calls	010230
Central Amman Telephone	
Repairs	623101
Abdull Telephone Repairs	661101
Jordan Television	773111
Radio Jordan	774111
Water Authority	680109
Jordan Electricity Authority	615615
Electric Power Company	636381
RJ Flight Information	06-53200
Queen Ala Int. Airport	06-53200

AMMAN:

Hussein Medical Centre	613813/32
Khalid Maternity, J. Ann	6442816
Akshel Maternity, J. Ann	6424112
Jahid Amman Maternity	642622
Mabius, J. Amman	636140
Palestine, Shamsi	6641714
Shamsi Hospital	669131
University Hospital	645845
Al-Mustashir Hospital	6572279
The Islamic, Abdull	6612357
Al-Ahli, Abdull	6641646
Islamic, Al-Muhajreen	7771013
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafish	773111/26
Army, Marita	891611/15
Queen Ala Hospital	602240/50
Amel Hospital	674155

ZARQA:

Zarqa Govt. Hospital	(09)983323
Zarqa National Hospital	(09)991071
Ibn Sina Hospital	(09)986732

IBRD:

Princec Bazaar Hospital	(02)775355
Great Catholic Hospital	(02)727275
Tripoli (RJ)	
Ibn Al Nafies Hospital	(02)247100

AQABA:

Princess Haya Hospital	(03)314111
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HOSPITALS

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:45	Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)
09:15	Muscat (RJ)
10:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:30	Cairo (RJ)
10:30	Dubai (RJ)
10:45	Jeddah, Aqaba (RJ)
10:55	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
14:00	Cairo (RJ)
17:00	Montreal, New York (RJ)
18:00	Belgrade (RJ)
19:00	Dubai (add.) (RJ)
20:40	Tripoli (RJ)
21:35	Frankfurt, Copenhagen (RJ)
21:45	Rome (RJ)
22:00	Rome (RJ)
01:30	Cairo (add.) (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:20	Beirut (ME)
13:20	Moscow (SU)
13:25	Riyadh (SV)
17:55	Rome (AZ)
18:20	Cairo (MS)
20:10	Zurich, Larnaca (SR)

DEPARTURES
Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

06:00	Cairo (add.) (RJ)
09:15	London (RJ)
11:30	Belgrade (RJ)
11:40	Tripoli (RJ)
12:00	Cairo (RJ)
12:45	Vienne, Frankfurt (RJ)
13:00	Dubai (add.) (RJ)
13:15	Brussels, New York (add.) (RJ)
13:15	Vienne (RJ)
12:45	Rome, Madrid (RJ)
13:00	Gatwick, Brussels (RJ)
13:15	Paris (RJ)
20:45	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
21:00	Dubai (RJ)
21:10	Cairo (RJ)
21:20	Cairo (RJ)
21:45	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
22:15	Larnaca (RJ)
22:15	Damascus (RJ)

Other Flights (Terminal 2)

06:15	Beirut (ME)
14:40	Riyadh (SV)
15:00	Moscow (SU)
15:05	Cairo (MS)

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple	600 / 500
Apricots	600 / 500
Banana	500 / 450
Banana (Mekansam)	450 / 400
Beans	320 / 280
Cabbage	320 / 280
Carrot	250 / 200
Cauliflower	250 / 200
Corn	180 / 140
Cucumbers (large)	120 / 90
Cucumbers (small)	240 / 180
Eggplant	160 / 140
Egg	350 / 450
Garlic	800 / 700
Onion (green)	350 / 300
Onion (yellow)	450 / 400
Malabar	300 / 60
Mustard (large)	100 / 60
Mustard (small)	200 / 150
Onion (dry)	220 / 180
Orange	420 / 380
Okra	440 / 380
Peas	350 / 300
Pepper (hot)	600 / 520
Pepper (sweet)	160 / 120
Radish	350 / 280
Sage	150 / 100
Sweet melon	500 / 400
Tomatoes	180 / 120
Watermelon	110 / 70

Oil, Iraq losses behind Gulf crisis — Anani

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian economist believes that the crisis in the Gulf has resulted from two main reasons: the increasing importance of the Gulf as an oil producing region and the losses which Iraq had been incurring over the past decade as a result of the decline in the prices of oil.

Jawad Al Anani said in a statement on Jordan Television that the Gulf region holds 56 per cent of the world's oil reserves and that demand on the Gulf oil was increasing all the time, hence the region's strategic importance.

Speaking in a weekly programme on economy, Anani said that Iraq used to export nearly 3.2 million barrels of oil a day, earning the country \$15.5 billion annually; Kuwait used to sell two million barrels a day exceeding by half a million barrels its Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) quota and was earning \$9.25 billion annually.

Anani said that the surplus oil produced by Kuwait and other countries caused the reduction in world oil prices and Iraq used to incur a loss of nearly \$3.2 million daily or \$1,000 million annually.

"The total losses of the other Gulf countries, as a result of the decline in the oil prices, amounted to nearly \$26 million," Anani pointed out.

According to Anani, oil prices registered a gradual decline since 1981, reaching \$6 a barrel in 1988 and \$7 a barrel in 1989.

"Of course there is a big contrast in spending between Iraq on the one hand and the other Gulf countries on the other, largely due to national responsibilities, and so the other Gulf oil countries accumulated large surpluses of funds, exceeding \$400 billion by the end of 1988," Anani said.

He said that these countries' investments abroad amounted to nearly \$670 billion at a time when the other Arab countries were suffering because of their foreign debts which amounted to nearly \$200 billion by the end of 1989.

He said that the debtor nations had to adopt austerity programmes and to face socio-economic hardships in order to cope with the situation and try to pay back their debts.

Anani said that Iraq was indebted by \$80 billion, half of which to the Arab oil countries which refused to write off these debts. The debts were largely due to Iraq's spending on defence during the war with Iran.

For this reason, he concluded, Iraq found itself besieged by banks and foreign creditors which have been increasing their pressure on Iraq on the one hand, and its own needs to spend on defence because of the lack of a permanent peace treaty with Iran and the restructuring programme in the post war era in the other.

"Iraq, as a result, began to feel the pinch and to face numerous economic difficulties at a time when it was always ready to extend a helping hand to other Arab countries," Anani said.

Anani believes that Iraq, which is now facing economic sanctions, is capable of holding out because its people have been used to living frugally and because the country possesses vast resources.

Deputies, blocs urge Arab unity, concerted action against foreign aggression in the Gulf

AMMAN (J.T.) — A group of 21 Parliament members have appealed to the Arab countries which voiced their condemnation of the presence of American forces in Saudi Arabia to concert and intensify their efforts and bring defeat to the fleets of the invading powers.

The deputies, in a statement issued Monday, paid tribute to the nine Arab states which adopted the anti-colonial stand during the Arab summit meeting held in Cairo and urged the House Speaker Suleiman Arar to urge these nine countries to take further steps to strengthen their position and coordinate their stands vis-a-vis the presence of foreign military forces in Arab lands, and water.

"We believe that Arab wrath can shake and defeat the invaders, and their onslaught and evict them from our holy lands," said the statement.

It called on the House speaker to address the numerous numbers of the media found in Jordan at present and explain the Arab stand vis-a-vis the foreign forces and Jordan's policy.

The statement was signed by members of Parliament's National Bloc which groups: Samir Kassar, Saad Serour, Faisal Al Jazi, Issa Reimouni, Jamal Khreisha Salameh Ghwery, Mohammad Dardour, Sultan Udwan, Abdullah Ensour, Atallah Al Shahwan, Mohammad Abu Alim, Nawaf Khawaldeh, Nader Thuheirat, Nayef Haddid, Hisham Sharari, Ziyad Shweikh, Taher Masri, Jamal Haddad, Abdullah Zurciqat, Ahmad Inab and Nayef Abu Tayeb.

In the meantime the Jordanian chapter of the Arab Baath Socialist Party described the Cairo summit resolutions as serving as a tool in creating a dangerous situation and in fragmenting the Arab World.

These resolutions, it said in a statement, have rendered the Arab Nation subject to imperialist tutelage and Zionist oppression.

"American-Zionist forces' invasion of Arab holy lands constitutes a flagrant provocation for the Islamic Nation and the Arab summit's decision to send Arab military forces to Saudi Arabia to serve under American-Zionist command aims at destroying the Arab strength represented by Iraq and should be condemned as capital treason against the nation," the statement added.

The statement said that the situation in the Gulf region was dangerous and could explode any moment. It blamed the United States and its allies and Arab agents for the situation and said they bore responsibility for any consequences.

The statement noted that the United States secured the support of the U.N. Security Council, several Arab states and socialist countries including the Soviet Union before embarking on its aggression.

It said: "backed by Israel and its Arab agents the United States is now seeking to tighten its siege on Iraq, launching a psychological warfare on this Arab country and tempting a number of Arab regimes to gang up with the imperialist forces to confront Iraq."

Parliament member Ahmad Oweidi Al Abbadi issued a statement on behalf of his group in Parliament, the Nationalist Jordanian Movement, urging the Arab masses to launch war on imperialist Zionist interests, destroy their interests and their agents in the Arab countries.

"The movement calls on the Arab masses to rise up against the invaders and wage a holy war against the invading foreign forces; it appeals to all liberation movements in the Arab and Islamic worlds to organise protest marches for a whole week starting August 17, 1990," the statement said.

The statement urged all Muslims to dedicate the coming Friday's prayers and sermons and the Christians' Sunday's prayers to encouraging the masses to wage a revolution against the U.S.-Israeli alliance and their agents.

The Unionist Democratic Bloc said in a statement distributed in Amman that the American-led invasion of Arab land had gone beyond the framework of international legitimacy. The statement urged Arab masses to mobilise their efforts and end differences in their joint struggle against the foreign invaders.

It also urged Arab governments to advise the Saudi government to change its policy in order not to lose credibility in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

Two other blocs: the Islamic Arab Nationalist Bloc and the Tali's Arab Movement, in statements issued here, called for the overthrow of the corrupt regimes in the Arab World, striking at American-Zionist interests, mobilising Arab masses in Jordan to confront the Zionist threats.

The People's Democratic Party appealed to the Jordanian government to speed up the process of opening People's Army centres to train people in the use of arms and in civil defence operations.

"Our country is targeted by the enemy and we must be ready to defend ourselves and our soil," said the statement.

It urged the public to boycott American goods and called for the formation of people's committees to ensure that the boycott is implemented.

It urged Arab workers to boycott all American ships and planes and to refuse to offer any service to them.

The Syrian Socialist Nationalist Party issued a statement here urging all "honourable people" in the Arab World to join hands in repelling the American-Zionist onslaught and to liquidate their agents.

"The current invasion of Arab land has long been prepared for and it is designed to pave the way for the creation of the so called greater Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile," said the statement.

The party, which calls for unity between Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Palestine urged the Arab states which supported the American presence in Saudi Arabia to reconsider their position.

"Our masses can and will place all their potentials in the battles and bring defeat to the invaders," the statement said.

The Jordanian People's Democratic Party (JPDP) held a press conference Monday to declare its support for the Jordanian leadership in its drive to unite Arab ranks, to contain the Gulf issue and prevent it from becoming internationalised.

"The party is gratified with the official Jordanian stand that condemned American troops' presence on Arab soil and with the ongoing coordination between the executive and legislative authorities in dealing with this crisis," said the Party's Secretary-General Ali Amer and his deputy Hani Hourani.

"The JPDP fully supports Iraq in the face of the imperialist American-Israeli aggression and supports the Iraqi initiative to end the conflict," they said.

Hourani and Amer called for the mobilisation of the Jordanian people to help repel Israel's aggression and fend off American blackmail and pressure on the Arab Nation.

The Jordanian Social Workers Society in a statement issued Monday condemned the American intervention in Arab affairs. The society voiced complete solidarity with the Iraqi people.

32 Turks leave Kuwait via Amman

By Ali Mawarrah
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The first group of Turks evacuated from Kuwait passed through Amman Monday after spending 11 days in Kuwait and Iraq following Baghdad's take-over of Kuwait on Aug. 2.

The group included 32 construction engineers and workers who were rounded up by the Iraqis from near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border and another 19 Turkish nationals who were stranded in Kuwait following the take-over.

According to one of the Turks, the 32 were held in a military camp along with around 2,000 others of various nationalities, mostly Asians and East Europeans. The Turk, who spoke to the Jordan Times on condition of anonymity, said the group's release from the camp followed intense diplomatic contacts between Ankara and Baghdad, but there was no definite indication of any impending release of the others held at the camp.

"Although sanitary conditions at the camp were quite bad, we were always treated well and never felt threatened by the Iraqis," said one engineer, whose story was confirmed by other members of the Turkish construction team.

The Turkish team, which was housed at a construction site near the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border, were awakened at dawn on Aug. 2 by the rumbling of military vehicles and the sound of automatic weapons fire.

Thinking that the Kuwaiti army was carrying out manoeuvres, the construction team was surprised to find their site surrounded by Iraqi troops by 7.30 a.m.

By Aug. 3, the Turkish team had been taken to a desert strip outside Basra.

"On the way out of Kuwait we saw large numbers of Iraqi forces moving into Kuwait," one engineer said.

After being held in the desert for two days, the 32-member team was brought to the military camp outside Baghdad.

Apparently, intense efforts by the Turkish government brought about the release of the construction team from the camp on Sunday, Aug. 12. Along with 19 other Turkish nationals, the engineering team headed for Amman on Monday, after being refused permission to leave to Turkey directly from Iraq.

"In spite of all the hardships we faced, we are grateful to the Iraqis for treating us as well as they did," stated a member of the team.

After a one-day stay in Amman, the Turkish construction team was expected to leave for home Monday.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zaru displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
- Exhibition of paintings by 10 Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery.
- Art exhibition by Samir Al Shurafa at the Royal Cultural Centre.

FILM

- German film entitled "Die Grenze" (The Border) at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

IN BRIEF

Amman, Prague upgrade relations

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree was issued Monday upgrading the level of Czechoslovak diplomatic representation in Jordan to ambassadorial level and approving holding diplomatic relations with Gambia at the level of non-resident ambassador. On Monday Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office the Czechoslovak Ambassador Frantisek Dolizek who presented his credentials.

New U.S. ambassador presents credentials

AMMAN (J.T.) — On Monday deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem received at his office the American ambassador who presented his credentials.

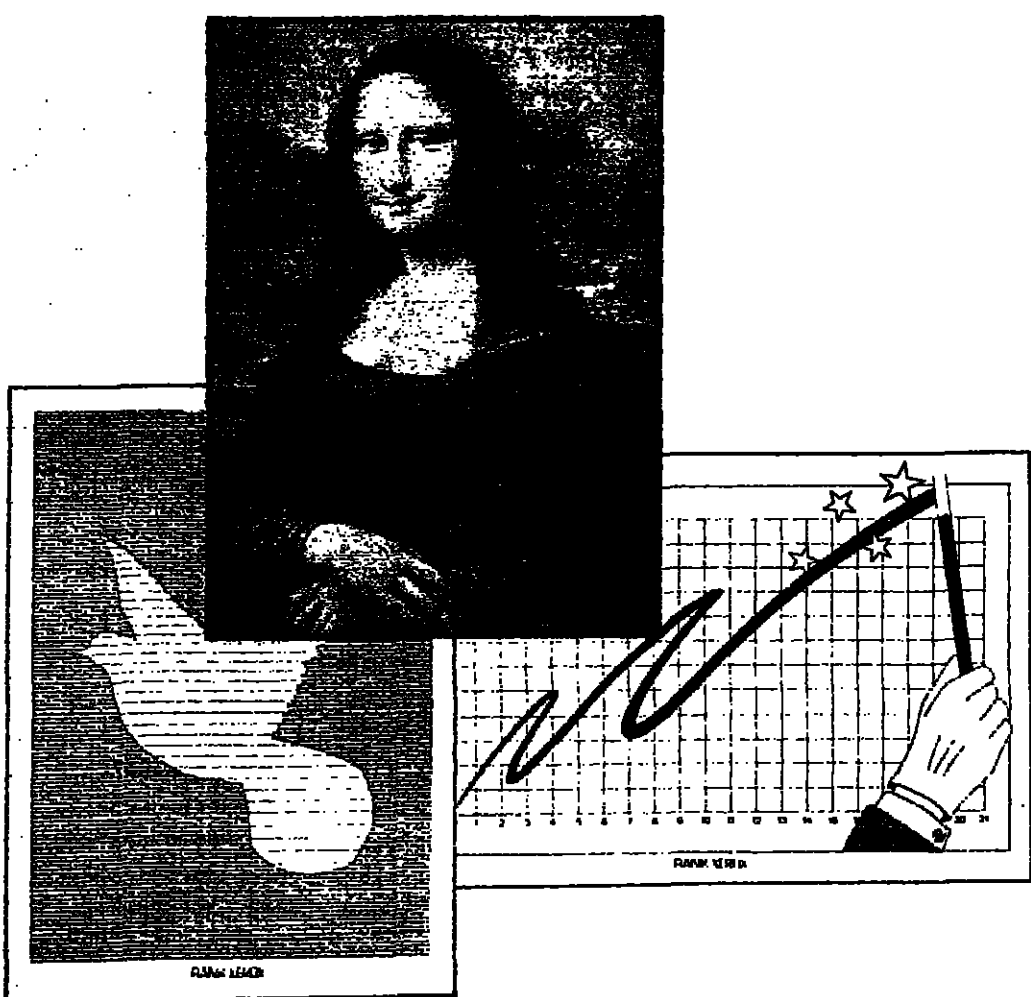
Ambassador Roger Gran Harrison arrived in Amman yesterday, Aug. 12, to assume his duties as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Ambassador Harrison was graduated from San Jose State College (B.A., 1965) and Claremont Graduate School

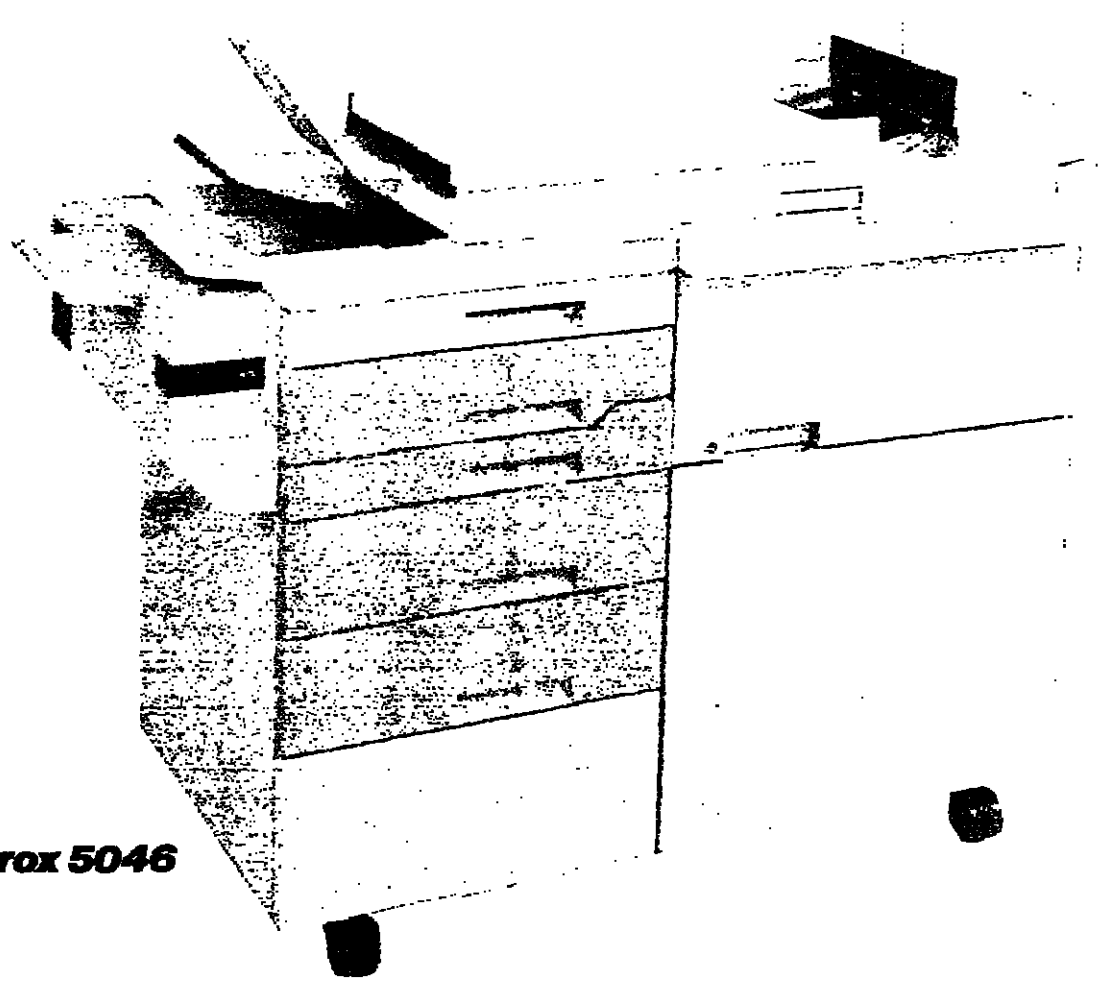
(Ph.D., 1979). He was born May 25, 1943, in San Jose, California. Ambassador Harrison is married and has two children.

Ambassador Harrison is a career member of the Senior Foreign Service Class of Minister-Counselor. Since 1989, he has served as a diplomat-in-residence at Colorado College. Prior to this, Ambassador Harrison served as deputy assistant secretary for defence and arms control for the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs, 1987-1989.

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975

الصحف الجordanية المستقلة السياسية المنشورة بالانجليزية من المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية

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Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

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Telephones: 667171/6, 670141-4

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

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Explanation owed

THE ARAB public is entitled to know and understand the logic behind the terrible noise taking place in the West over the Gulf crisis.

Why is it that international law and order and the U.N. Security Council resolutions are treated on selective basis, that they are imposed on an Arab country but not against Israel which has occupied Arab land, annexed Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and ignored United Nations resolutions? Why is it that America moved swiftly and forcefully to oppose an Iraqi "aggression" against Saudi Arabia that never happened, while it did nothing to remove the consequences of Israeli occupation, even 23 years later? Why does America feel free to act militarily against foreign independent states like Grenada, Panama, and Liberia, and topple freely elected governments in Chile, Iran and elsewhere? Were all these actions legal from the international law standpoint? Or does America have its own international laws to follow?

Why did America rise up in arms from coast to coast when the Iraqi army overran Kuwait, while it only shrugged its shoulders when North Vietnam overran Saigon despite the American commitments towards the security of its friends in South Vietnam? What is the real difference between freezing Iraqi assets in America, which represent the price of oil imported from Iraq, and Baghdad not letting Americans go out at will from Iraq and Kuwait? Why is America so sure that it can hold to ransom Iraqi financial assets while Iraq has under tremendous pressure to let every American in Iraq and Kuwait go? Would America have moved so swiftly and decisively had Morocco overrun its southern neighbour, Mauritania, for instance as it marched into the Western Sahara few years ago? Or is it only a battle for oil?

If the real motive is to safeguard Western interests in Arab oil and resources and correct the serious imbalance resulting from the size and capacity of an Arab army, why should America impose on its Arab friends to send their soldiers and put them on the front line as a body shield to protect the lives of American soldiers? We of course understand that the American people are not willing or ready to sustain heavy casualties in any clash in the Middle East, but is the Arab soldier's life cheaper in the quest to safeguard American oil interests at cheap prices?

The West owes us an explanation.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

One does not need any proof that the United States is exercising two policies and acts in a manner to protect its own interests alone, said Al Rai' Arabic daily Monday. Washington is using the United Nations Charter as a cover for its invasion of Arab land and at the same time despises the international organisation and disregards its other resolutions which are not to its taste, the paper said. The paper was referring in particular to Washington's outright rejection of Iraq's proposals to end the Gulf issue. It said that by rejecting Iraq's ideas which are based on U.N. resolutions Washington has thus voiced its rejection of the U.N. Security Council resolutions which call for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab lands in Palestine, Syria and Lebanon. By rejecting the Iraqi proposals, the United States has clearly declared its rejection of all international legitimacy and the U.N. Charter which provided an umbrella for the Americans to send troops to Saudi Arabia, the paper noted. The United States has thus expressed its intent to launch aggression on an Arab country designed to subjugate all the Arab people and to dominate their lands and wealth, the paper pointed out. It said that no U.N. flag has yet flown over Saudi Arabia, and it is clear that the United States is determined by word and deed to carry out its aggression on the Arabs who are determined to defend themselves and refuse to foreign power domination.

Al Dastour daily said that King Hussein has placed all the facts before the two Houses of parliament, and noted that the Arabs refuse to become dominated by foreign powers. Jordan has Arabised its armed forces, Egypt nationalised the Suez Canal and the other Arab countries have won their independence through their struggle not to allow the imperialist forces to re-impose their domination on them again, said the paper. The King said that Jordan might be facing very difficult times in the days ahead but that difficulties can never deter it from honouring its commitments. This country can and will overcome the difficulties and hardships provided national unity is preserved, said the paper. The paper echoed the King's words in which he expressed the fact that Jordan has chosen the pan-Arab path and decided to honour the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and to offer sacrifice and protect Arab dignity. The paper urged all Jordanians to unify their ranks and rationalise consumption, reduce spending and most importantly try to preserve the country's meagre water and energy resources as a way of protecting the country's resources and safeguarding its potentials.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that foreign intervention in Saudi Arabia is a conspiracy that has been planned in advance. This conspiracy, it said, is designed to strike against Iraq which represents Arab might and Arab hopes for progress. The Western powers have been hard at work hatching conspiracies against Iraq even before the end of the Iraq-Iran conflict because Israel and the United States do not wish to see this Arab country victorious in the war, lest it threatens their interests and end their domination of the Middle East, said the paper. Today, facts are being revealed and certain Arabs who betrayed their nation are aligning themselves behind the United States and Israel and confronting the other Arabs who chose to defend their soil with dignity and honour, the paper said. Those Arabs who have been caught red-handed in a crime directed against their own nation and conspiring with the Israelis and the Americans against their own brothers have proved that they are part of this conspiracy, the paper noted. It said those Arabs who have sold themselves to the Israelis and the Americans can only vindicate themselves by openly declaring their acceptance of Iraq's proposals of implementing U.N. Security Council resolutions.

The view from Fourth Circle

No way to run a planet

The spiral of reactions and emotions unleashed by the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has brought us to one of the most fateful moments of modern Arab history. On a visit to Great Britain last week, I had the fascinating opportunity to view the first week of events from the perspective of the Western world — and it was a chilling and frightening perspective, indeed. Viewing events from the angle of the Middle East, as I do today from Jordan, the world seems considerably different — but no less dangerous.

Whatever view one takes of the Iraqi move, of the Gulf states, or of the Arab or Western response to the situation in the Gulf, the fact is that one must attempt to calmly sort out the different strands of history, emotion and politics in order to start to make sense of what is taking place today. My attempt goes as follows:

1. One could criticise Kuwait or other oil-fuelled Arab states for many things, but I am uneasy about the precedent of invading, occupying and annexing a country and throwing out its leadership because one disagrees with its actions or feels threatened by them. The implications of this precedent for the world order are momentous, and largely bad — especially for relatively small countries living next to big ones. It's no way to run a planet.

2. The question of the legitimacy of political leaderships in the Arab World which has been raised by Iraq is a question that needs discussion and analysis, and every country has to come to terms with its own history and political structure. But these questions should be dealt with by each country on its own, in its own way, and at its own speed. The domestic political changes underway in several Arab states, including Kuwait, suggested that this process had started in different parts of the Arab World. The issue raised by Iraq is relevant, but, once again, I am uneasy about the proposed solution of calling on Arab nationals to throw out their leaders and overturn their existing political systems, and thereby instantaneously defeat the West. This has polarised the Arab World into extreme camps for or against the existing political order, Iraq's moves, and the West's response. It may feel good, but it is not very useful for orderly and long-term change for the better.

3. The West has portrayed Saddam Hussein as making a bid for pan-Arab leadership — and during the past decade the West, particularly the press, has seen similar leadership bids by Syria's President Assad and Libya's Muammar Qadhafi. Others may apply for the post in the future. Yet, the concept of a single Arab leader is a historical one, rather than a contemporary one. After Salahuddin and Gamal Abdel Nasser, we are unlikely to see another in the near future. This is neither the 12th Century nor the 1950s.

4. The strong anti-American, anti-British and anti-Western feeling in the area is a direct result of the landing of western troops in Saudi Arabia in order to confront Iraq's territorial expansion in Kuwait — while the west has done no such thing to confront Israel's territorial expansion in Palestine, Lebanon and Syria. The American leadership role in reacting in the Gulf relates almost purely to the need to maintain access to Arab oil. The West should be honest enough to say this. The American and Western talk of safeguarding Kuwait's integrity and independence is a load of baloney. George Bush talking about self-determination for Arab people is the political equivalent of Goofy, in view of America's amnesia about the self-determination of the Palestinians. The West should, in its own parlance, cut the crap and confront its double standards. Western troops, political commitment and financial support, to Israel and others, are at the heart of the contemporary dilemma and confusion in the Arab World. We are a mess largely — though not totally — because of the messy role played by

imperial powers in this region since the turn of the century — first the Ottomans, British and French, then the Americans.

5. The support for Iraq reflects the depth of Arab humiliation, anger and frustration which we have been warning of for, oh, several decades now, without much response from the West. One could not have predicted how these emotions would manifest themselves, but now it is clear. The Iraqi move to challenge the established Arab order and stand up to the West has struck a responsive chord in many Arab hearts — but not in all hearts. Therefore, we are likely to see a sustained confrontation in the Gulf which will divide the Arabs, while meshing Gulf situation with the Palestine issue.

6. The root of most Arab frustration in this part of the Middle East is the unresolved issue of Palestinian rights. Most people in Jordan, Palestine and other Arab states (Arab states... one uses the phrase carefully these days) are sufficiently angry to support a general escalation in confrontation and tension which holds out the prospect of massive warfare, destruction, human suffering and virtual economic collapse for many societies. They don't particularly care if the established Arab order is upset. But, then, that's what folks do when they're angry, and someone

building up for nearly a century, fuelled by the ravages and duplicity of Western imperial powers, and passed on from Arab generation to generation by a continuum of denial and despair which finally exploded this week in support for an Arab country that dared to stand up to the West — and then, even more audaciously, to link the issues of Gulf oil to the rights of the Palestinians. But this is not surprising,

given that on one side of the current confrontation is much of the Arab nation with its battered psyche and bludgeoned national aspirations, and on the other side is the oil-crazed industrialised West and those Arabs who fear a change in the political order of things. Not a very promising recipe for keeping one's cool. But then, neither is half a century of suffering for the Palestinians...

So, let us maintain an accurate and rational perspective on things, and stay away from the Nintendo school of political thought which seems to be driving many players. In an era of change when some of the best Western minds are debating the "end of history" and the "end of ideology," we in the Arab World are showing that history is our mother. And those who lose touch with their mothers are bound to do some really stupid things.

makes them feel good. They feel they have had a glimpse of dignity, and it looks and feels very nice. Long-term implications are set aside for the moment. If the 80s were the feel-good decade in the West, why can't the Arabs have a feel-good moment of their own, even if it will cost them something in the future?

7. This is not a situation which lends itself to dispassionate analysis or black-and-white conclusions. Unlike the Western tendency to portray Iraq and its president as the source and the zenith of evil who must be destroyed in order to save humanity, I feel it would be much more useful to have a moment and make the effort to unravel the different emotional and political strands that have been brought together this month by the Iraqi action. Such an effort suggests that hasty moves, mistakes and misjudgements have been made by all concerned. This is not a TV serial of good guys and bad guys, much as the West would like to portray it as such. It is, rather, the natural consequence of a cumulative cycle of human errors, failures and exaggerations that goes back about 100 years. Arab anger which translates into Arab support for Iraq did not materialise overnight in a vacuum. It has been patiently and steadily

Foreign withdrawal

(Continued from page 1)

Q: Do you think that they are strategically placed around the air bases and the army base so that the Americans won't bomb?

A: I think that this is a speculation that you can afford. I don't want to pour more fuel on the already existing flames of speculation.

Q: But if you were in Saddam Hussein's place, I mean surely that were what you would do?

A: Well, I am not in his place and clearly I am calling for a peaceful containment of a very volatile Middle East.

Q: Three Australian naval ships are on the way to the area. What is your message to them?

A: I hope as I said that the Australian prime minister will have the wisdom which I know in his statesmanship to continue his call for reason which I heard yesterday and I think that there are many in this part of the world including in Iraq who would respond we cannot extinguish that hope. totally otherwise we are inviting direct confrontation.

Q: What should the Australian ships do?

A: Well it is not my (decision) to deploy the Australian Navy. I mean clearly the region's security is Australia's concern. I would hope that during that month the Australian ships would have a very clear political mandate which would not need the direct confrontation which seem to be building up at the present time.

Q: Should they turn around and go back?

A: I am not for internationalising the problem with foreign troops. I am for a solution which can contain the economic, political and territorial disputes that have been the cause of this unfortunate episode.

Q: Is that a diplomatic way of saying yes they should turn and go back?

A: Well, as we've said, we are not for a military intervention from outside.

Q: Is Jordan going to obey the United Nations call for sanctions? Are you going to allow food and the rest to be supplied over your land route into Iraq?

A: Jordan will suffer enormously when it applies sanctions. Jordan has recognised the United Nations resolutions and regards its resolutions as mandatory, but many countries including Turkey, a larger and wealthier country, have called for compensation under article 50 of the Charter when sanctions are applied. Even Sri Lanka is screaming that it can't export its tea. So many in the Third World are going to suffer whereas clearly many in the industrialised countries are going to look at the price of oil at \$15 and say their domestic economic conditions are likely to improve when Iraq and Kuwait stop pumping and their pumping is substituted by other OPEC countries.

Q: Well, are you going to allow your road route into Iraq to break the sanction?

A: We've made it very clear that our road at the present time is performing a humanitarian task which includes the passage of tourists and visitors. Out of Iraq

and out of Kuwait.

Q: And out of Kuwait?

A: The President of the Iraqi state has asked for medical supplies, food supplies such as milk for the children and as you know Iraq is in dire straits. Still there has not been a final reading on this in the council. Certainly it is under consideration.

Q: But you are in a very difficult position aren't you?

A: Indeed, we are.

Q: They can really put pressure on you?

A: Well, we are under pressure from all sides. Those who want to let us see how we should conduct our affairs and indeed subjectively with this situation to our east and Israel to our west.

Q: Are you of the view that the Kuwaitis, those who are the immediate victims of this circumstance, by and large squandered Arab money in London on women, liquor and gambling?

A: Well, that's your terminology. I think that the Arab debt is \$160 billion in total. Arab investment in Europe is \$300 billion. I can't see why a short term loan, debt sinking fund, could not have been conceived by the region. I still don't think it's too late. Unfortunately we don't have regional compatibility in terms of values and have-nots and this is clearly an underlined factor.

However, the Kuwaiti economy as such has obviously been very well managed in terms of the returns on their investments being more than the returns even on their oil.

Q: Can you explain to a non-Muslim what is meant when a religious leader says that women, children and slaves now do not need the permission of their masters to go to the front in a holy war?

A: I think that this quotation was taken from a different period of history. I am not aware of any slaves in the Muslim World today, but I think what is meant by the spirit of what you say was taken in junction in the Old Testament.

What is very clear is that there are foreign troops in Saudi Arabia and clearly Saudi Arabia is the protector of the holy places so there is deep concern about what may happen to these holy places if the area is embroiled in war. The whole of the Muslim World has to share this concern and what it can.

Iraqi tanker

(Continued from page 1)

the barricade because that would make it a "co-belligerent" in the Gulf.

The Netherlands said Monday it would send two frigates to the area. Official Egyptian sources said the first Syrian ground forces were expected in Saudi Arabia Monday, but Saudi sources said only that the Syrians were expected this week.

British Foreign Office Minister William Waldegrave announced Monday afternoon that sailors would board any vessel attempting to break economic sanctions against Iraq.

Who will emerge victorious?

By Jack Redden
Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Palestinians and Israelis are both seizing on the U.S.-Iraqi confrontation in the Gulf to reinforce suspicions that push any peace settlement in the occupied territories further away.

Palestinians see the U.S. military build up around Iraq as confirmation of Washington's ability to be much tougher if it really wanted Israel to quit the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israelis point to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait — and the widespread Palestinian praise for it — as proof the occupied territories are essential for their security in a region where Arab hostility to the Jewish state is unmitigated.

"There is nothing to worry about," a Palestinian businessman in Arab East Jerusalem said sarcastically. "The United Nations will be surrounding Israel soon and forcing it to withdraw."

Palestinian support for Iraqi President Saddam Hussein reflects both anger at U.S. support for Israel and a longing for a strong Arab leader to force Israeli

troops from the occupied territories.

They contrast the U.S. willingness to send troops backed by massive naval and air power to force Iraq out of Kuwait with its sporadic efforts to end Israel's 23-year-old military rule over 1.75 million Palestinians.

Saddam seized on the issue on Sunday, tying any withdrawal of his forces from Kuwait to an Israeli pullout from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli officials dismissed the linkage as propaganda. The 32-month-long Arab revolt against Israeli occupation has led to the deaths of hundreds of Arabs and the wounding and imprisonment of tens of thousands. But it has not brought them closer to their dream of independence.

The increased distrust of the U.S. role in ending the occupation of Palestinian lands is accompanied by a rising belief in the value of force instead of diplomacy, as exhibited by Saddam's redrawing of the Middle East map.

Palestinian frustration and hopes have erupted in demonstrations and wall slogans calling for defeat of the American "imperial-

ism" and praising the strongman they hope will free them.

That not only has provided ammunition to Israelis who were always determined to keep the West Bank and Gaza, it has raised doubts among some, who were ready at least to discuss withdrawal.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation "can't enjoy both worlds. It cannot side with someone who wants to destroy Israel with chemical weapons and negotiate peace for Palestinians with Israel," said Elazar Granot, chairman of the small Socialist Mapam Party.

For the Israeli government, Saddam's invasion of Kuwait from the start had provided a diversion of Washington's previous focus on the Palestinian question.

A meeting in Washington in which Foreign Minister David Levy was bracing for U.S. pressure to make concessions was cancelled and calls for cutting aid to Israel were silenced.

The Palestinian backing for Saddam has now been taken as underlining why Israel can never allow establishment of an inde-

pendent Palestinian state in the West Bank.

Their displays of support for Saddam, said rightwing deputy foreign minister Benjamin Netanyahu, "raise serious doubts about the ability of the Palestinian population to take part in a process to achieve genuine peace."

As long as the Gulf struggle continues, both Palestinians and Israelis will find justification for their positions. But, ironically, the results of a clear U.S. victory could be the opposite of what each side now asserts.

Israel has portrayed itself in the past decade as the backbone of U.S. power in the region, the "strategic asset" that was worth every penny of the \$1.8 billion it receives in annual U.S. military aid.

But, if the United States emerges victorious from its battle with Iraq, it will owe a greater debt to its Arab allies, above all Egypt, than it will to Israel.

Frustrated Palestinians now look to Saddam as a saviour, but their best hope may lie in Muhsen demanding Washington extract the concessions on the occupied territories.

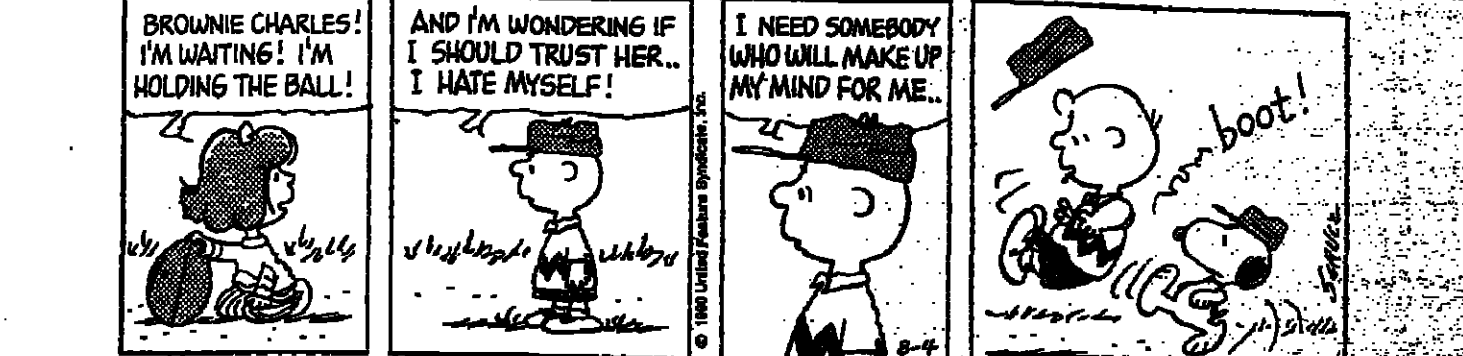
Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Arms manufacturing in E. Europe is losing ground

By Alexander Ferguson
Reuters

PINNOW, East Germany — Watch towers, barbed wire, military guards and electronic gates shield a factory in East Germany from the outside world.

Workers are busy inside its camouflaged buildings on a last order for the Soviet Union, assembling wire-guided rockets capable of knocking out a NATO tank at four kilometres range.

"Everything you see here will soon be shut down — everything will be dead," Major Helmut Daniel, the factory's chief executive, told Reuters in a rare tour for journalists of the missile assembly base.

Production will cease at the plant by the end of this week after the last sub-rocket missiles are shipped east. Work on the factory's other product, military radar systems, has already stopped.

"It's beginning to look like a ghost town," said Daniel. Surveying the 300-hectare (740-acre) site hidden in wooded, rolling countryside near the East German-Polish border.

East Germany has never allowed Western journalists to visit military factories before and is still sensitive about photographs being taken of assembly.

"What do you think the Russians would think if they saw their missile in the papers," one official told a Reuters photographer, stopping pictures showing details of the rockets.

The high tech factory's biggest customer, East Germany's military, has cancelled all contracts as there is little room for the former communist regime's forces in a United Germany.

West Germany has said only 30,000 out of 98,000 troops will find a home in the future 370,000-strong army. The Bonn government refuses to buy any East German weapons.

The plant's Warsaw Pact clients are not renewing orders. Even if they wanted to buy, they would be discouraged by having to pay in hard currency as East Germany's barter agreements with the Warsaw Pact lapsed at the end of the year.

Western businessmen are therefore frequent visitors at the once top-secret factory, looking at whether to take over its modern technology and offer a future for 1,600 workers.

Daniel said a number of them "say the advantages of investing here aren't going to run away. The longer they wait, the cheaper it'll be."

Daniel believes some Western companies are waiting for the

factory to go bankrupt before offering to buy it, although he also has several letters of intent from Italian and British firms for joint projects in the electronics sector.

But Daniel describes himself as an optimist in his belief that investors will take over the plant's highly skilled workforce and prime site, close to motorway and rail links.

Peter Hoepner, the plant's union leader, knows there is no future in arms. "They simply don't need us anymore," he said, hoping that the plant can be converted to civilian production.

East Germany's 8,000 firms are in desperate need of outside investment but Western companies have held back so far, failing to provide the new jobs for 8.4 million workers employed in the country's inefficient industries.

"It's a bitter thought but they just want to sell here, they're not interested in producing in East Germany," said Eckhard Baumunk, chairman of the arms industry's lobby group.

With no buyers in sight, Daniel has been forced to put his employees on short time working.

In fact, they will not be working at all but simply collect part of their pay for staying at home for the next six months as a prelude to unemployment.

East Germany's arms industry employs 100,000 people and is among the hardest hit by the country's economic merger with West Germany last month.

Many ordinary industrial firms are on the brink of bankruptcy, forced to the wall by fierce competition from more modern Western companies invading their once captive markets.

Arms makers not only face tough competition but also have to switch overnight to civilian products. Achieving both at the same time is beyond the means of most arms firms, Daniel said.

East Germany has only just appointed a manager to run a special office overseeing the conversion of its weapons makers to producers of civilian goods.

Daniel tried to shift to civilian products last October, before the overthrow of East Germany's communist regime.

But the market chosen by the company — dairy farm milking machines — has since been swamped by powerful Western competition which has nearly closed Daniel's East German partner in the project.

Other attempts at diversifying are foundering because of the downturn crippling East Germany's economy.

"We've tried to diversify but there just isn't any work in this country anymore," said Daniel.



Give us the right medication

By Tony Smith
The Associated Press

AFRICA needed something to cheer about after the world recession of the 1970s and its own debt crisis in the 1980s.

The end of the cold war might have been just the thing, but the hoped-for peace dividend has not materialised and political pluralism is bad news to many African leaders.

According to World Bank figures, a 10 per cent cut in military spending would allow the industrialised world to double its official aid programmes.

That could mean better water supplies for Guinea, more bread in Mozambique and new schools and hospitals in the Congo.

Instead of the money African leaders might have expected, however, they are increasingly worried about stiff competition from Eastern Europe's new democracies for Western interest, aid and investment.

They fear Eastern Europe's constant tugging at Western heart and purse strings will divert badly needed capital and condemn the world's poorest continent to further decades of misery.

The new crisis in the Middle East following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq will mean, at the least, more competition for money.

What squaring up to the competition means in many cases is shock therapy for state-dominated economies that are lumbering and often corrupt.

Economic reform aims to attract more Western capital to Africa, but also may force political reform on governments with little or no popular support.

"African leaders are worried

... firstly about official aid flows and secondly about private investment," said Roy Lashley, managing editor of Africa Recovery, a U.N. quarterly publication.

Although Western officials are quick to reassure Africa it will not be forgotten, not all the signs are good. Analysts estimate aid must grow by 4 per cent annually to produce a 1 per cent increase in living standards for ordinary people of the Third World.

Africa is the only continent where the struggle against poverty is a total failure, according to the World Bank's 1990 development report.

By the year 2000, sub-Saharan Africa will account for more than 30 per cent of the developing world's poor, compared to 16 per cent in 1985, even if aid continues to grow at current rates, the report said.

The bank, the largest source of aid to developing countries, said last month its lending had decreased in the past year for the first time since 1985.

World Bank loans to Africa rose slightly to \$3.93 billion. But bank senior Vice President Moeen A. Qureshi said the bank would be playing a much greater role in financing Eastern European countries such as Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia.

World Bank lending is expected to rise again over the next year.

Western nations cut development aid for poor nations to \$46.5 billion last year from \$48.1 billion in 1988, according to the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, or OECD.

Officials of the European Community point out that the \$625 million of aid set aside this year for Poland, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and East Germany is only 5 per cent of the \$15-billion, five-year Lome IV agreement channelling assistance to African, Caribbean and Pacific nations.

The latest of the Lome packages, named for the capital of Togo, represents a 46 per cent nominal increase and a 20 per cent rise in real terms, said Xavier Prats, an EC spokesman for development.

However, Third World populations are expanding rapidly, and Lome IV still means only about \$2 in new aid per person per year for 1990-1995, analysts say. That compares with an annual \$20 per person for a three-year EC programme in Poland and Hungary.

"In addition to aid, there's a need for additional investment" in Africa, "and that's certainly being undermined by the eagerness of the business community to look East and compete for future positions in Eastern Europe," said Jos Lemmers, director of the Council of Europe's Centre for Global Interdependence and Solidarity.

Barber B. Conable, president of the World Bank, said on a recent visit to West Germany the developing nations "must work harder to attract investments, otherwise money will go to Eastern Europe."

Private capital "goes where the most attractive opportunities are," he said.

That now appears to be Africa's main problem.

Because of easier opportunities in Eastern Europe, fewer Western investors are willing to brave

the unpredictable, often anti-capitalist African business climate unless political leaders offer sweeping economic reforms, analysts say.

President Kenneth Kaunda decided recently to double the price of flour and other basic commodities to shore up Zambia's flagging economy. Zambians protested violently and security forces arrested an army officer for plotting a coup.

"I would say some of the reforms African nations are using to attract foreign investment are dangerous," a U.N. Africa specialist said, on condition of anonymity.

"It's a high political risk to take, to implement austerity measures at a time when very poor people already have next to no money in their pockets."

Pro-democracy protests have taken place in several African nations this year.

Lemmers, whose centre is sponsoring a series of East-West-South conferences in Hungary this year, said Africa could benefit from the end of the cold war, citing new market potential in Eastern Europe for Third World agricultural products.

Instead of laying the blame for Africa's economic ills solely at the door of the former European colonial powers, African leaders now seem more willing to shoulder some of the responsibility.

President Quett Masire of Botswana described the new attitude as a turning point for the continent. Speaking after a recent 70-nation conference on Africa in the Netherlands, Masire said: "We are willing to go to the doctor and ask for the right medication."

Leningrad needs a rehaul

By Mark J. Porchowsky
The Associated Press

LENINGRAD, USSR — The historic heart of the old Czarist capital is crumbling and can be saved only by giving it to the people who live there, says a young archaeologist who has become an influential politician.

For Alexei Kovalyov, one of the gems of European culture is the prize to be won or lost by an experiment in market economics and individual responsibility.

Piles of dirt and debris lie in Peace Square, once a beauty spot of the city. The broad, Corinthian columns of the Kazan Cathedral are disintegrating.

Majestic structures associated with Peter the Great, Dostoyevsky, Pushkin and Tolstoy are in dust and decay.

About 5,000 historic buildings dating from the time when Leningrad was St. Petersburg are under official protection, but that has little practical meaning because there has been no attempt at maintenance.

"The condition of the city is catastrophic, and this applies not only to its architectural monuments, but to all of its buildings," said Kovalyov, 26, an intense man who began his campaign to save Leningrad in 1986, when he was an archaeology student.

He now is chairman of the City Council Committee on Historic Preservation. Like most other public issues in the era of glasnost, his effort has become intensely political.

"We usually say we don't have the money, we don't have the materials, we don't have the working hands we need," Kovalyov said of the reconstruction effort. "That's all an illusion."

PLO officials clarify stance

(Continued from page 1)

to the officials, that a statement discrediting Kameel was issued. "It is a sign that the PLO has made up its mind and is no longer ready to tolerate Egyptian influence within the organisation," a Palestinian official commented.

Over the last few months, the Egyptian press has waged a campaign against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat after Palestinian officials publicly resented what they described as "Egyptian pressures on the organisation to accept American pre-conditions" for the resumption of the U.S.-PLO dialogue.

The PLO's stance at the Arab summit, however, has created resentment in Palestinian officials who are closely connected with Riyadh, Cairo and the deposed ruling family of Kuwait. "I guess the game of trying to balance the influence of all Arab states within the PLO is over," said a Palestinian analyst.

PLO officials did not express serious concern about a serious rift and were encouraged by increasing indications that all Palestinian groups are moving closer to a unified line.

The two major Damascus-based groups — FFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) — did not hesitate from the beginning of the crisis to express full-fledged support for Iraq. Officials from both groups said that their stand would not be affected by any Syrian pressures. "It's a historic turning point and those who refrain from joining the emerging confrontation front are standing against the popular will," said a Damascus-based DFLP official, who asked to not be named.

The two groups already have major offices in Tunis and their presence in Jordan has increased since the parliamentary elections last November. The change started evolving im-

If we had normal economic relations, we would all of a sudden have the money, the material, the working hands."

Since all buildings are public property under the Soviet system, the occupants do not care about them, he said in the Marinsky Palace, city council headquarters.

Most people who live in a historic but run-down building in the centre of Leningrad jump at the chance to move to a new, prefabricated apartment on the outskirts.

"The preservation of our city is possible only in one instance: if we now start to transfer homes to individual owners," Kovalyov said. "These owners can be private, cooperatives and can exist in every form of ownership permitted in other countries of the world."

Similar plans are under way in Moscow. Both cities elected reform mayors this year and the two officials, Leningrad lawyer Anatoly Sobchak and Moscow economist Gavril Popov, quit the Communist Party in July.

Although the means is the same, Moscow's purpose is different: To start a housing market that might spur construction and end the chronic shortage of living quarters.

In both cities, the housing issue is part of a broader effort to eliminate the legacy of Soviet rule. Leningrad seeks a special status that could permit it to offer tax holidays, give free rein to entrepreneurs, boost tourism and possibly issue its own currency.

Alexander Osotsov, chairman of the Moscow council's commission on social policy, told the weekly Moscow News in July the city would start giving apartments to their residents beginning in early 1991.

moderately after U.S. sent troops to Saudi Arabia. For while pro-Syrian groups initially joined in the condemnation of Iraq, the American position and the results of the Cairo summit have triggered a major shift in their position.

On Sunday, two groups which broke away from the PLO in 1983, issued statements calling for confrontation against the American troops in the Gulf.

Both the Damascus-based groups — the Fatah uprising (which broke away from the mainstream Fatah in 1983) and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC), accused the U.S. of trying to "impose its hegemony in the area."

Another tiny group, the Popular Struggle Front — which had maintained links with Arafat but had refused to fully rejoin the PLO in 1983 — went further by describing Saudi approval to receive American troops as "a flagrant provocation to popular sentiments."

Reaction

(Continued from page 1)

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said it backed the Iraqi proposal.

A PLO statement described Saddam's initiative as "an objective approach to find a settlement of the present crisis in the Gulf area."

It accused Washington of "heating the drums of a destructive war and raising tensions towards complete escalation."

The PLO called on "all Arab states and the international community to seek solutions and measures, in conformity with the positive foundations in the Iraqi initiative, based on principles of international justice and legal-

Residents with more than the officially allotted space per person, about 130 square feet (11.7 square metres), will have to buy the excess from the Moscow city government. Those with less will get certificates entitling them to new and larger housing.

Moscow residents say advertisements from potential buyers already are appearing on the streets.

Kovalyov and his supporters say their city of 5 million has more to preserve than Moscow or most other European capitals because there never has been enough money to modernise it.

Many downtown buildings date from the time when the city sparked as an imperial capital.

Palaces and parks dot the central district. There is little traffic on Nevsky Prospekt, the main street that leads from the Alexander Nevsky Monastery, where luminaries of science, literature and music are buried, to the majesty of the Hermitage and the Gold Spire of the admiralty.

"Of all the European capitals, Petersburg is the most preserved city of all," Kovalyov said. "If we take London or Paris, their reconstruction was much more serious."

Saving the city must go beyond

protecting the most famous sites that attract thousands of tourists yearly, he said.

"For us, it's most important to preserve the city environment, all the way to saving every house, each structure, every gate and bracket," Kovalyov declared.

He said Leningrad's current state is tied to its namesake, Vladimir I. Lenin, and the communist system he built.

The city was known as St. Petersburg for more than 200 years after Peter the Great founded it as his capital. Then, to remove the name's Germanic flavour, it was rechristened Petrograd during World War I.

It was named Leningrad in 1924, after Lenin's death.

Whether to resume the old name is being discussed on the streets and in the city council.

Many other cities are demanding, and getting, their old names back, but changing Leningrad to St. Petersburg is of special significance in a country whose founder has been venerated for decades.

Kovalyov said Leningrad is an appropriate name if the city continues to deteriorate, but "if the conditions of the city's existence change, then the overwhelming majority of residents will understand the need to rename it."

Saving the city must go beyond

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Lebanon suspends currency trading

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's central bank did not allow Beirut's foreign exchange market to open Monday after demand for the U.S. dollar soared over domestic political deadlock and the crisis in the Gulf.

The Lebanese lira has plummeted more than 80 points since the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait Aug. 2 and closed Friday at 755.00/760.00 to the dollar.

Some banks and dealers exchanged the U.S. currency at a rate of 790,000/810,000 in a free market Monday, the sources said.

The U.S. crisis has averted Arab attention from trying to halt Lebanon's 15-year-old civil war and dashed hopes of establishing an Arab-sponsored international fund to aid the country's crippled economy.

Turks push up share trading index

ISTANBUL (R) — Shares on the Istanbul stock exchange soared Monday, bucking a bearish trend at other bourses worldwide, as investors shrugged off the Gulf crisis to go bargain hunting.

The 50-share market index surged 347 points or 7.8 per cent to close at 4,773.82, resuming a rise that began Friday after a week-long sell-off following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

The index dipped 1,542 points after the Aug. 2 attack to a low of 4,207.32 Thursday.

"Share prices will rise as fast as they dropped and daily trading will be just as thin," said dealer Hasan Soydan of the Industrial Investment and Loans Bank.

Trading volume was 80.2 billion lira Monday, slightly below last week's average of 85.3 billion. It was 167.3 billion the week before when the market was enjoying a bull run that began in July.

Turkey has joined U.N. trade sanctions against Iraq, closing pipelines that carried Baghdad's oil exports. But Iraq's oil said it will not attack Turkey.

Prices of over 65 shares hit their maximum permitted levels for the day. Exchange regulations allow prices to move only within ten per cent of the average trading price of the previous session.

Good times end for cash-strapped Kuwaitis in Europe

LONDON (R) — Thousands of Kuwaitis stranded in Europe by Iraq's invasion of their homeland are caught in a cash crunch that is putting a dent in their luxurious lifestyle.

For the wealthier Kuwaitis on business trips or holidaying in European cities the crisis simply means moving from penthouse flats to smaller apartments, eating at less fancy restaurants or, like one woman in Paris, cancelling a health spa membership.

For the less well-off, the future looks bleak.

"I don't know what I will do when my money runs out," said Abdullah Aziz, who was in London on business when Iraq invaded his country Aug. 2. "I may have to beg on the streets."

With the invasion, Kuwaitis across Europe found themselves cut off from their families and incomes, and forced to trim their spending.

In Geneva, a popular destination as a cool relief to Kuwait's searing summer heat, Kuwaitis were putting a brave face on their changed lifestyles.

"We're eating bread and cheese," said Shamian, a man in his 40s who has rented an apartment in Geneva, adding that his family's normal holiday fare was steaks in restaurants.

"Now we almost always eat at home," he said.

Affluent Kuwaitis in Paris were planning for hard times unimaginable before Iraq's conquest of their oil-rich emirate.

"We are starting to tighten our belts but so far things aren't too bad," Kuwaiti student Muna Ali said. "I have quit my studies to organise demonstrations and I don't go to movies or restaurants as often as I used to," she said.

"And of course I had to quit my health spa membership."

Kuwaiti tourist Sara Abdallah's family and several other Kuwaiti families said they had been "stranded" in the French capital's prestigious Claridge Hotel since the invasion.

"Normally we have a lot of fun when we holiday in Paris but now our credit cards are no good and we stay in the hotel instead of going out. We just watch the news and wait."

In London, with an estimated 2,000 Kuwaiti visitors, automatic cash dispensers at Kuwaiti banks are closed and the National Bank of Kuwait is allowing Kuwaitis to change only 250 dinars — \$470 at

Jobless rate in Israel hits record

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's unemployment rate climbed to 10.1 per cent in the second quarter of 1990, the highest figure in at least 15 years, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported Monday.

According to the bureau, about 165,000 jobless Israelis older than 15, or 10.1 per cent of the work force, were registered between April and June 1990.

For men, the unemployment rate was 8.7 per cent, compared to 11.9 per cent among women, the bureau said.

Data compiled showed a steady increase in the unemployment rate since 1975, the first year for which figures are available.

The unemployment rate was 3.1 per cent in 1975, rising to 5.9 per cent in 1984, 6.7 per cent in 1985 and 7.1 per cent in 1986.

There was slight decline in 1987 and 1988, with the rate dropping to 6.1 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively. But last year, unemployment rate rose to 8.9 per cent.

According to finance ministry projections cited in the daily Jerusalem Post Monday, unemployment rates will hover around nine per cent to 10 per cent during the next five years.

The mass immigration of Soviet Jews is expected to pose a major problem for the job market. About 70,000 Soviet Jews have already arrived, and the number is expected to climb to 150,000 by the end of the year.

Deepening tension in Mideast pressures oil prices higher

LONDON (R) — Oil prices rose because of deepening Middle East tension Monday and Iraq issued a stern warning to its OPEC partners to avoid production increases which might offset shortages caused by United Nations sanctions against it.

In other oil market developments stemming from Iraq's occupation of Kuwait 11 days ago, London-based Kuwait Petroleum Corp discussed obtaining Saudi Arabia crude for its European refineries and British-based Q8 service station chain.

And Francisco Parra of Venezuela, a former secretary-general of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), joined those asking in an article for a specialist industry publication if the group, founded in Baghdad 30 years ago next month, could survive the current crisis.

London September futures for the world benchmark crude oil, North Sea Brent blend, rose in European trading to \$26.02 per barrel, up 55 cents from Friday's close.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz had Sunday told other members of OPEC "they may pay hard in the future" if they raised output above group-mandated quotas to offset volume shut off by the United Nations boycott of Iraqi-controlled oil.

Iraq is banking on high crude prices weakening the West's resolve in the crisis, Western oil executives say.

Saudi Arabia, the world's biggest oil exporter, has yet to confirm Western reports it would defy Iraq and raise its output, but it was said by shipping sources to have stopped an Iraqi tanker loading Iraq's oil at its Red Sea pipeline terminal.

Industry sources say Saudi supply options include producing on behalf of the exiled emir of Kuwait for the European refineries of the Kuwait Petroleum Corp (KPC).

The KPC confirmed Monday it was discussing getting oil from the Saudis and other Gulf states. But its statement said they would decide whether to supply it from within existing OPEC quotas or

by raising production.

Among key OPEC players, Venezuela shares the Saudi view that high prices might ruin the market by scaring the West into cutting consumption.

But it has sent Foreign Minister Reynaldo Figueredo to tour OPEC states — he arrived Monday in Iran from Saudi Arabia — urging that any rise in output should be made within an OPEC framework and not unilaterally.

Arab oil sources said this could be done informally or by calling a meeting, although Iraqi objections might torpedo any formal OPEC move.

The sources said several members would nonetheless prefer to act under an OPEC "umbrella" and in pursuit of its declared goal of a stable market, for the group's own sake and also so as not to seem to take sides against Iraq.

Venezuela's Parra said the group was "in limbo," adding it was improbable it would survive in its present form.

Writing in Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a New York-based newsletter, Parra said he thought OPEC was hurt by its latest quota pact, signed July 27 as Iraqi tanks massed near Kuwait.

"It must have been the first time in the world's economic history that a cartelistic arrangement to limit supplies of a commodity... had been rammed through by one member's threats to use military force against others," he said.

He suggested that "in an age of perestroika and other political miracles" a changed OPEC might even merge with the West's oil watchdog, the International Energy Agency, and create a true producer/consumer commodity agreement.

An analysis just published by the Royal Bank of Scotland reckons an OPEC break-up is 95 per cent probable.

It says that "after five years of establishing credibility and demonstrating to the industrialised world that OPEC could act responsibly to reduce price fluctuations in oil markets, one act of folly has shattered the group's image."

Gold price pierces \$400 level

LONDON (R) — The gold price jumped \$11.50 an ounce to close at a five-month high Monday because of more jitters about the Gulf crisis.

The dollar was down against the Deutschmark and most stocks were lower at the end of an unsettled day's trading in Europe.

The Frankfurt and Paris bourses hit 1990 lows.

"The market's very nervous, waiting for the next move in the Middle East," one London share dealer said.

Bullion dealers in London said most of the demand for gold came from the Middle East.

It finished in London at \$404.25 an ounce, up from \$392.75 Friday.

Its rise pulled up other precious metals, including platinum which went above \$500 an ounce to its highest for 2½ months.

The dollar ended mixed, weaker at 1.5745 marks after 1.5865 Friday, but slightly up at 150.35 Japanese yen after 150.20.

Dealers said the dollar was undermined by concern that high

oil prices could tip an already weak U.S. economy into recession.

Markets were also beginning to worry about the cost of U.S. action in the Middle East.

"It makes no sense to buy the currency of a country which is about to spend an awful lot of money on defence," said one trader. "The mark or the Swiss franc seem to be better safe haven currencies at the moment."

But any unexpected developments on the road to German unification could reduce the mark's appeal, dealers said.

The tension in the Middle East hit most major share trading centres in Europe.

In London, the Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares closed 14.3 points down at 2,219.5, off its low for the day of 2,206.5.

German shares dropped 2.5 per cent in Frankfurt to end at a new low for the year, with the 30-share DAX off 43.29 points at 1,706.05.

French shares fell 2.76 per cent or 48.86 points on the CAC-40 index to end at 1,721.01, also a 1990 low.

Paris has lost more during the Gulf crisis than most other big world stock exchanges, shedding more than 13 per cent since its close on Aug. 1, the day before Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Aquino orders energy cuts

MANILA, Philippines (AP) — President Corason Aquino Monday ordered the government and public to save energy.

In an executive order, Aquino said the political situation in the Middle East and U.N. sanctions on Iraq and Kuwait were threatening the Philippines' fuel supply and affecting prices of oil products.

During the first five months of 1990, the Philippines imported 3.2 million barrels of oil, or 9.2 per cent of total crude imports, from Iraq and 5.9 million barrels, or 16.9 per cent of the total, from Kuwait.

The government said it was negotiating with Iran, China and several South East Asian neighbours to fill the expected shortfall.

Aquino Monday ordered all government agencies to cut electric consumption by 10 per cent and the use of oil products by five per cent. She said the use of government vehicles will be limited to official trips.

The president also required private companies to cut down fuel consumption, but did not say how the order would be enforced. The measures include restrictions on neon lighting, air-conditioning and movie house operations.

Selling waves sharply down Nikkei index

TOKYO (R) — Tokyo stocks closed sharply lower Monday because of concern over the Gulf crisis, with the Nikkei index suffering its seventh biggest point loss in history and ending at its lowest level since September 1988.

The index closed 1,153.12 points or 4.2 per cent lower at 26,176.43 after shedding 289.18 Friday. Before the close, it dipped under 26,000 for the first time since March 1988.

Thin volume made share prices sensitive to waves of selling that flooded the market for most of the day, brokers said.

"People in the market were not panicking," said Daniel Marull, a broker at Sanyo Securities Co. "But there was a lot of selling."

He added that the selling might continue Tuesday as players tried to cut their losses.

"The Nikkei has been dropping almost every day," said a broker at a foreign house. "There is a growing number of people who think it will fall to levels that were inconceivable only a year ago. They say it could fall as low as 23,000 or 22,000."

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, August 13, 1990 Central Bank official rates

U.S. dollar	Buy	Sell	French franc	124.2	124.9
Pound Sterling	658.4	662.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	437.3	439.9
Deutsche mark	123.4	124.2	Swedish crown	113.4	114.1
Swiss franc	416.6	419.1	Italian lira (for 100)	56.9	57.2
	495.7	498.7	Belgian franc (for 10)	200.2	201.4

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midsession on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.8865/75	U.S. dollar	
One U.S. dollar	1.1465/70	Canadian dollar	
	1.5758/65	Deutsche marks	
	1.7752/62	Dutch guilders	
	1.3215/25	Swiss francs	
	32.3944	Belgian francs	
	5.2840/90	French francs	
	1155/1156	Italian lire	
	150.00/10	Japanese yen	
	5.7935/85	Swedish crowns	
	6.1025/75	Norwegian crowns	
	6.0100/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	398.75/399.50	U.S. dollars	

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ANNOUNCEMENT

Friends of Archaeology Society announces a cancellation of a lecture by:
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Doe wants to stay in office for at least another year

MONROVIA (Agencies) — President Samuel Doe wants to remain in office for at least a year after regional peacekeepers intervene to halt the civil war, a spokesman said Sunday. Doe's announcement reversed an earlier promise to resign by October.

At least 18 civilians were killed when government soldiers attacked rebels trying to take an airport. The successful counter-attack dashed rebel hopes of seizing the capital before the arrival of the peacekeepers.

Also Sunday, three Western news agency reporters were detained and beaten by government soldiers who threatened to shoot them as spies after they crossed through rebel lines. Among the reporters was Michael Goldsmith, 68, of the Associated Press.

The reporters were brought under guard to Doe's heavily fortified mansion, where they were released and met with the government spokesman.

Doe's move reverses an earlier offer he made in May to resign before elections scheduled for October in order to end the fighting, which has degenerated into tribal warfare and left 5,000 dead, mostly civilians.

The rebels, who have accused Doe of corruption and human rights abuses during his 10 years in power, have demanded that he step down immediately.

"The best thing is for Doe to stay," his spokesman Selley Thompson told the reporters Sunday.

"If he decided to leave tomorrow there would be a bloodbath. The soldiers would go on a rampage. It's likely that, if Doe decided to leave, the government's soldiers might even take power."

Thompson said Doe's earlier offer to step down was no longer valid, and he wanted to keep power for at least a year after the West African task force intervened.

The West African task force was assembling in Freetown, Sierra Leone. It was expected to arrive in Monrovia later this week.

Three ships carrying 1,000

Ghanaian soldiers arrived Sunday in Freetown after the leader of the five-nation West African Peacekeeping Force launched an urgent appeal for a ceasefire in the 8-month-old civil war. At least 400 Nigerian troops have arrived by air in Freetown.

In Monrovia, rebel leader Prince Johnson told a pool of foreign journalists Saturday that he was sending a delegation to Freetown to make arrangements for the peacekeeping force to land in Monrovia's port, which he has controlled for the past two weeks.

In the fighting, troops from the government's 72nd Battalion advanced behind an armoured car Sunday morning from their camp in the Paynesville suburb on the city's eastern outskirts and cut off a group of rebels trying to take Spriggs Payne Airfield.

The rebel troops ran away as government troops advanced. The government forces opened fire on fleeing civilians.

"They killed my papa," cried a girl as she fled the fighting.

Journalists counted the bodies of 15 civilians, including those of small children, lying in a half-filled culvert where they had tried to seek cover. Three other bodies lay in the road nearby.

The rebel troops from Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front had bypassed the 72nd Battalion in its haste to lay siege to the capital. There were no figures for the number of government or rebel fighters involved, or for casualties among the combatants.

Taylor and Johnson are rivals, and their forces have clashed in the past.

The three Western reporters were detained by government troops after they had crossed on foot through Johnson's lines into government-controlled territory in the centre of Monrovia. The reporters were accused of spying.

Soldiers seized watches, wallets and other valuables from the reporters. Some of the items were later returned by senior officers.

Soldiers ripped the shirts off



A Liberian government soldier, made prisoner at Paynesville, lies bound on the ground while a rebel fighter, gun slung over his shoulder, walks away.

walk shoeless to the presidential mansion. On the way, they were slapped, punched and threatened with rifle butts.

Thompson and senior officers later apologised for the troops' behaviour.

"You have to understand they're very nervous," said Lt. Col. Moses Thomas before the reporters were escorted to the Barclay Training Centre. They later made their way back across rebel lines without incident.

In his other remarks, Thompson again accused the U.S. military of intervening in the conflict. He said a U.S. helicopter sprayed tear gas on government troops in the city centre early Sunday.

The United States has consistently denied any involvement in the fighting. A four-ship U.S. naval squadron with Marines and helicopters has been stationed off the coast to help evacuate Americans and other foreigners.

Earlier, the Liberian government claimed that Doe's mansion had been attacked by a U.S. helicopter and fired upon by a

U.S. submarine.

West African leaders decided at a summit last week in Banjul, Gambia, to send the peacekeeping troops to Liberia. Doe and Johnson have welcomed the initiative to end the civil war.

The West African force will include troops from Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria and Sierra Leone. Lt. Gen. Arnold Quainoo of Ghana is commander in chief of the West African force.

Meanwhile, the West African Peacekeeping Force is now slowly assembling in neighbouring Sierra Leone.

More Nigerian troops arrived Sunday to join a first contingent of soldiers in Nigeria's 800-man contribution to the five-nation force.

The force, set up under the auspices of the Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS), has the task of imposing a ceasefire in the three-sided civil war and creating conditions for setting up an interim government.

Sri Lankan massacre death toll reaches 173

ERAVUR, Sri Lanka (AP) — White flags of mourning fluttered above Muslim homes Monday in five Sri Lankan fishing villages where Tamil gunmen slaughtered 173 residents with machine-gun fire and machetes.

Military officials raised the death toll from 119 as families brought in more bodies from the stricken villages from the Saturday night massacre.

It was one of the worst eruptions of butchery in this island nation's escalating ethnic conflict, which pits Tamil separatists against the Sinhalese-dominated government and against Muslim and Sinhalese civilians.

Elsewhere in Sri Lanka, military officials said suspected Tamil rebels ambushed a truck in the northeastern Trincomalee district around dawn Monday and killed 15 Sinhalese.

The officials, speaking in Colombo on condition they not be identified, said the victims were 14 fishermen and a soldier who were hitchhiking.

On Sunday, at least 15 Tamil Tiger rebels, four Muslims and six government soldiers were killed in separate incidents.

A Tamil politician said the attack on Muslim villages was in retaliation for the killing of 33 Tamil villagers by Muslims earlier Saturday.

At least 538 people have been killed on Sri Lanka's east coast in the past 10 days. The victims include 363 Muslims, 100 Tamils and 75 Sinhalese, military officials and politicians said.

In Eravur, tension lingered as the military lifted an overnight curfew and stepped up patrols. Victims were given a mass burial.

Brigadier Upali Seneviratne, the top army officer in the eastern province, said at least 40 Tamil gunmen attacked the villages.

"They broke into three groups and shot at everybody in sight," he said. He said the dead included 29 women and 31 children, one of whom was a 9-day-old girl.

After a 90-minute raid on Eravur, the gunmen moved to adjacent villages, the officials said. One of them was called Saddam Hussein, named after the Iraqi leader who sent building assistance several years ago.

The villages are clustered north of Batticaloa on the east coast, about 200 kilometres east of Colombo.

On Aug. 3, gunmen raided another eastern village and massacred 140 Muslims in two mosques. The incident set off a chain of vengeance killings.

On Sunday Sri Lankan police shot and killed 15 Tamil rebels in the Batticaloa district.

De Maiziere blames wall for deepening German divisions

WEST BERLIN (AP) — East Germany's prime minister, preparing to mark the 29th anniversary of the Berlin Wall's construction, says it has created German divisions that even unification will not easily bridge.

Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere made his remarks in a statement released by the East German news agency (ADN) Sunday on the eve of the anniversary of the wall — once a notorious cold war symbol but now a crumbling relic in an era of reduced East-West tensions.

"The joy over the fall of the wall should not allow forgetting the lasting consequences of the division" of Germany, de Maiziere said.

"The wall strengthened the distinct developments in both German states," he said. "State unity of Germany will not immediately lift differences in peoples' thinking and acting."

De Maiziere warned his countrymen that "the rapid disappearance of the wall should not lead to expectations that an economic

upswing could occur just as quickly."

On Aug. 13, 1961, East German military and paramilitary units suddenly began laying the foundations for what was to become the Berlin Wall — a barrier of concrete, steel and barbed wire dividing East and West Berlin.

Communist authorities said the wall was necessary to preserve East Germany from Western subversion and prevent a mass exodus of skilled and professional workers to the West.

More than 2.5 million East Germans had fled to the West from 1949 until the wall went up. The barrier — watched over by armed guards with "shoot to kill" orders — reduced that flow to a trickle. More than 200 East Germans were killed trying to escape to the West across the barrier that snaked through Berlin and along the border with West Germany.

On Nov. 9, 1989, the reform Communists who ousted hard-liner Erich Honecker opened the wall in a last-ditch effort to retain power. They had hoped to stem a

S. Korean activists arrested for trying to cross demilitarised zone

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — Fifteen activists cut a barbed wire fence near the heavily armed Korean border Monday and were arrested as they rushed toward the demilitarised zone (DMZ) separating North and South Korea.

Elsewhere in South Korea, thousands of dissidents, students and separated families made appeals demanding to be allowed to visit the Communist North.

Riot police arrested the 15 border activists about 20 metres inside a military secure area near Freedom Bridge on the outskirts of the 4-kilometre wide DMZ located 56 kilometres north of Seoul.

All were identified as separated family members whose families were split by the division of the Korean peninsula in 1945 and the 1950-53 Korean War.

The act was seen as an emotional symbolic gesture of unification, since it would have been virtually impossible for the group to have manoeuvred past thousands of soldiers, mines, bunkers and more fences to cross the border.

Earlier in the day, seven radical students were arrested trying to cross the bridge, which is guarded by South Korean soldiers. The area adjacent to the South side of the bridge is the nearest point civilians can travel to the border.

South Korean Prime Minister Kang Young-Hoon sent a telephone message to his North Korean counterpart early Monday urging the North to meet at the truce village of Panmunjom in mid-afternoon to exchange lists of those who wished to travel from one side to the other.

There was no immediate response.

Monday was the first day of a South Korean proposal for a five-day trial border opening, the first unrestricted border opening suggested by either government since 1945.

Both North and South Korea had proposed plans to temporarily open the border this week, but the two hostile nations never met to discuss details.

Each charged that the other was using of the tightly controlled border as propaganda, and it appeared unlikely any relaxation

of restrictions would take place.

"Let's advance national unification through fight and large-scale visits to North Korea," said a banner carried by the seven radicals at Freedom Bridge, the first checkpoint leading into the demilitarised zone separating the two Koreas.

"Down with (President) Roh Tae-Woo," the students shouted, fists in the air.

Riot police arrested them as they headed toward the checkpoint leading to the border area. Another 500 riot police were deployed nearby.

Five other radical students were arrested shouting anti-government slogans in central Seoul near a hall where about 4,000 rightists and separated family members rallied to call for unification of the divided peninsula and free travel.

The group passed a resolution calling on both governments to allow free and correspondence between family members separated by the division of the peninsula and by the 1950-53 Korean War.

Death squad killings mount, Salvadorean archbishop says

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Death squad killings and forced disappearances have mounted in El Salvador since leftist guerrillas and the U.S.-backed government signed an accord to protect human rights, the archbishop of San Salvador has said.

"While arrests have fallen off, cases of disappeared people are increasing," Arturo Rivera Damas said in a weekly homily. "To this we can add the discovery of bodies showing the characteristics of crimes committed by the fearsome death squads."

Rivera Damas listed four recent murders, three of them of

unidentified victims, which he said bore the hallmarks of extreme-right death squad killings.

He praised the armed forces for introducing new guidelines on arrest procedure as a result of the human rights accord, signed during United Nations-mediated peace talks last month between the government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN).

But he added: "We will remain vigilant to see that such dispositions are not just carried out on paper."

Some 75,000 people have died in the country's decade-old civil

war.

Both government forces and the FMLN had abused human rights, Rivera Damas said, adding that a new round of peace talks due to be held on Aug. 17-22 in Costa Rica should address punishment for violations on both sides.

International human rights monitors have regularly accused the U.S.-trained and financed military of human rights violations including massacres, torture and forced disappearances. They have also charged the FMLN with carrying out executions and indiscriminate bombings.

Chinese premier arrives in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — Chinese Premier Li Peng arrived in Thailand Monday for an official visit expected to focus on the ongoing war in neighbouring Cambodia.

The Chinese leader flew in from Singapore, where he announced that China and the island republic had reached a broad agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The two-day Thailand visit is the last stop of Li's fence-mending South East Asian swing. During his stay in Jakarta, China and Indonesia formally re-established diplomatic ties that were broken in 1967.

Li was welcomed at Bangkok's military airport by Thai Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan with whom he is to hold talks

later Monday.

Thailand and China have been the major supporters of a three-party coalition fighting the pro-Vietnamese government in Cambodia. The coalition includes the Khmer Rouge.

In Singapore, Li said Peking supports all three factions in the coalition, and will cease providing arms when other countries stop giving weapons and a comprehensive settlement to the Cambodian problem is reached.

Rounds of negotiations in Jakarta, Paris, New York, Tokyo and Bangkok have failed to produce a political solution to the 11-year-old conflict.

In recent months, the Khmer Rouge made major military gains, sparking fears their return

to power would result in a repeat of the mid-1970s bloodbath.

Thailand has called for a ceasefire in Cambodia. Chatichai has held talks with Phnom Penh's Premier Hun Sen, and Thai businessmen and others have increased contacts with Hun Sen's government.

But Thailand simultaneously has allowed Chinese weapons to move through its territory to the guerrillas and has provided other forms of assistance.

Thailand and China, which established diplomatic links in 1976, have forged increasingly close political and economic ties since Peking halted support of Thailand's now virtually defunct Communist Party in the early 1980s.

Washington mayor may quit party

WASHINGTON (AP) — The mayor of the nation's capital, convicted of one cocaine possession charge and acquitted of another, may run for another city office, aides said Sunday.

But some of Marion Barry's advisers believe he should not draw attention to himself with a campaign when he is facing sentencing and perhaps renewed scrutiny from prosecutors.

Barry had announced in June, after he had been indicted on drug charges, that he would not seek a fourth term as mayor. But he hopes to revive his political career with a campaign for an at-large seat on the District of Columbia's 13-member council, his aides said.

Barry plans to drop out of the Democratic Party and register as an independent Monday, said top Barry aides who spoke only on

condition of anonymity.

Monday is the deadline for switching parties. If Barry becomes an independent, he would then have to gather the signatures of 2,000 registered voters before his name could be placed on the ballot. He would compete for one of two city-wide council seats.

Winning a council seat would allow Barry to stay active in local politics, which he has dominated since he was first elected mayor in 1978. He had been elected to the city council in 1974.

"His life is politics, and he doesn't know anything else," one Barry adviser said. "If he stays clean, he can contribute a lot. That's what he wants to do."

But Barry's supporters are deeply divided over whether the mayor should remain in politics, other sources said.

While some believe Barry has

been exonerated and should resume his political career, others are wary of antagonising U.S. District Judge Thomas Penfield Jackson or U.S. Attorney Jay B. Stephens.

"The feeling is, 'don't do anything to draw attention to yourself,'" said one associate.

Jackson has not yet set a sentencing date for Barry's misdemeanor cocaine possession conviction, which carries a maximum penalty of one year in prison and a \$100,000 fine. And Stephens has not yet revealed whether he intends to retry Barry on a dozen charges against the mayor on which the jury could not reach a verdict.

Some of Barry's advisers believe the government would be more likely to pursue the case if Barry is actively campaigning for office.

ANC may ease conditions to lift S. Africa sanctions

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela, softening a key demand of the black opposition, says his African National Congress (ANC) may relax its conditions for the lifting of trade sanctions against South Africa.

In further conciliatory remarks in a television interview Sunday evening, Mandela said the ANC had formed an alliance of sorts with the white government, its long-time foe, to manage the country's transition to democracy.

Mandela, smiling and relaxed, said the ANC sanctions campaign might settle for a declaration of intent from President F.W. de Klerk on setting up a non-racial constitution, rather than wait for the implementation of such a constitution.

"We may be content with a declaration of intent," said Mandela, the ANC's 72-year-old deputy president. "But we (the ANC) are the people who will determine that."

A shift in ANC sanctions policy would depend on building confidence and trust between the parties in eventual full negotiations on ending apartheid, he said.

While the ANC was as worried as anyone else about the economy, the time for the lifting of sanctions was not yet near.

Sanctions — international barriers to trade and investment including United Nations embargoes on oil and arms business — are among the ANC's main bargaining countries in the fight against white rule.

Conceding another trump card to De Klerk's National Party (NP) government, the ANC last week suspended its 29-week guerrilla campaign.

The move cleared the last hurdles to talks between Pretoria and some black political movements on granting the 26 million voteless blacks the same rights as the five million whites.

But white fears of black militancy have been kept alive by an upsurge in violence in black townships across the country in which 94 blacks have been killed in the past week.

Mandela said whites had to expect political unrest to continue as long as apartheid remained. "A peaceful settlement is the prerequisite to stability in the country," he said.

The ANC, accused by radical blacks of capitulating to Pretoria, says it retains the right to defend itself and to conduct mass protests. ANC military chief Chris Hani said at the weekend the ANC would keep recruiting and training guerrillas as insurance in case negotiations failed.

Armenian, Azerbaijani leaders to discuss enclave

MOSCOW (R) — The presidents of Soviet Azerbaijan and Armenia have agreed to hold talks over the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, the first at such a high level since ethnic clashes erupted in 1988.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said Monday the meeting between Presidents Levon Ter-Petrosian of Armenia and Azizi Muttalibov of Azerbaijan would take place soon in the Georgian capital Tbilisi but no date had yet been set.

"They have agreed to discuss jointly the urgent questions of inter-republican relations," Pravda said, adding that the Georgian president, Givi Gumbaridze, would attend the talks.

Georgia was apparently trying to play an intermediary role between the two Trans-Caucasian republics in a further sign that Moscow was being increasingly cut out of republican affairs. Ter-Petrosian, Armenia's new-

ly elected nationalist president, said last week he was willing to begin talks with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh, an enclave within Azerbaijan populated mainly by Armenians who want to be part of Armenia.

But Azerbaijan rejected the offer. "Such statements would have been welcome were they earnest and caused by a sense of political realism," Interior Minister Magomed Asadov said.

Talks on the crisis between the two Trans-Caucasian republics have been held at interior minister level and in February representatives of the Armenian and Azerbaijani informal popular fronts met in Latvia for peace talks, although an accord reached there quickly broke down.

In Armenia, paramilitary groups estimated at 5,000-strong have formed in reaction to the clashes, in which hundreds have been killed since trouble flared in February 1988.



Gang violence disrupts motorcycle rally closing

STURGIS, South Dakota (R) — Gang violence seriously injured three people at the closing of a week-long motorcycle rally that brought more than 300,000 bikers from around the world to this normally bucolic town and left 11 motorcycles dead.

A bar-room altercation between members of two motorcycle gangs, the Outlaws and the Sons of Silence, left three people in serious condition in a local hospital. Two people suffered from stab wounds and a third was shot, a South Dakota official said Sunday. The 50th anniversary of the Black Hills Motor Classic claimed the lives of 11 motorcycles since it began a week ago. Nine people died in a total of 106 traffic accidents, one person died of carbon-monoxide poisoning, and an Australian man was shot and killed by police after he went on a rampage with a 22-inch (55 cm) knife, a cement block and part of a railroad tie.

Owners of most businesses in this sleepy ranching and mining town of 6,000 in the foothills of South Dakota's Black Hills leased their premises, to offer 6,000 vendors who set up shop to sell black leather clothing, tattoos and motorcycle gear.

Psychologist sees coming 'epidemic' of murders in U.S.

BOSTON (R) — American juveniles will go on a murder spree of "epidemic" proportions over the next decade, and part of the blame lies with former President Ronald Reagan's administration, a forensic psychologist has said.

"If our projections are correct, we're about to see an epidemic of these homicides in the United States," said Dr. Charles Ewing of the State University of New York at Buffalo. "The handwriting has been on the wall for anyone to see for a long time."

He told a news conference at the 98th annual American Psychological Association Convention. Based on his own studies and federal crime figures, Ewing predicted a 10 per cent average annual increase in the juvenile murder rate through the year 2000. Juvenile homicide rates have increased 110 per cent since 1984, 25 per cent in 1989 alone over the previous year, he said.

The underlying causes, of such a huge statistical leap are poverty, access to guns — particularly automatic weapons — drug abuse and, most significantly, increased child abuse, said Ewing. "To be brutally frank, I think we are reaping the product of what was sown by the war on the poor by the Reagan administration," Ewing said. "The kids victimised by the Reagan administration cutbacks are now teenage criminals."

Australia traces source of rare disorder

SYDNEY (R) — A 19th century British woman who bore 13 children has provided the clue to solving a medical mystery in the Australian state of Tasmania. The Medical Journal of Australia said Monday that the woman, who settled on the island in 1848, is responsible for Tasmania having double the Western world's rate for Huntington's Chorea, a rare inherited disorder. It is found in 12.1 per 100,000 people in Tasmania, compared with between three and seven per 100,000 in the rest of the Western world. A study found that more than 75 per cent of cases in Tasmania can be traced to the afflicted British woman. The disorder causes involuntary body movements, intellectual decline and slow personality changes.

BBC cancels movie Khartoum

LONDON (AP) — The British Broadcasting Corp. cancelled Sunday's screening of the movie Khartoum, about a British general fighting a Muslim leader, because of the crisis in the Middle East. "With the safety of British people in the Gulf at risk, we thought on balance it might have been insensitive to go ahead with showing this film," said a BBC spokesman, speaking anonymously. Khartoum, made in 1966, is set in Sudan in 1883 and stars Charlton Heston as General Gordon, who is determined to prevent Laurence Olivier's "Mahdi" from conquering the "Arab World." The film had been due to be screened in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland Sunday afternoon. It was replaced by Krakatoa, East of Java, also set in 1883, about a volcanic eruption in the Pacific.